

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1977

Established 1887

29.286

There is a feeling here that the joy ride is over.

Sweden Begins Steps To Reform Its System

By Murray Seeger

STOCKHOLM, April 4.—The Swedish government, a coalition of center-right parties, took power six months ago, started the difficult process of reforming one of the world's most successful social and economic systems.

After a surprise weekend announcement that the krona would be devalued by 6 per cent, Prime Minister Olof Palme said that prices would be frozen that the national sales tax would be raised by 3 per cent to 21.65 per cent.

The combined actions are designed to halt the strong inflation which has caused Sweden to lose heavily in export markets, a major cause for the continuing recession that has dogged the country. In addition, the actions were a clear sign that the center-right parties were sharpening their claws for the first time in decades on a program to overhaul the economic structure assembled in the 40 years ago under the leadership of the Social Democratic party.

The successive announcements reflected a growing consensus that Sweden must move to correct its economic imbalances or face the prospect of an even longer recovery from recession while its industrial competitors take away more markets.

Earlier this year, the new government was forced for the first time in modern Swedish history to borrow in the foreign capital markets to finance its rising balance-of-payments deficit. The borrowing of \$1 billion may have to be repeated later in the year, according to many authorities.

The February loan was controversial but helped convince many Swedes that their country was entering a rare period of austerity.

Policy Corrections

"There is a feeling here that the joy ride is over," a Western diplomat commented. "Swedes are now talking about the danger of catching the British or Danish diseases."

The effect of the policy corrections is likely to be at least a temporary halt to the steady rise in living standards which has made Sweden the envy of much of the world and a model for other social democrats in Europe.

"For too long now we have been consuming more than we produce," a high-ranking government official said last week. "Now we will have to start paying the bills."

Mr. Palme confirmed that the government will soon amend its recent budget request for the new fiscal year to restrain consumer spending by raising the sales tax, to cut spending by the government and the construction industry and to encourage more industrial investments.

"During 1978, we will have a good chance to raise production and employment in large sectors of Swedish industry, provided the international recovery continues," Mr. Palme said. "In that situation, it will be necessary to limit private consumption, the resource (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Thorbjorn Falldin

Moderate Is Chosen President Of Congo

From Wire Dispatches

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, April 4.—Col. Joachim Yombi Opango, Congo's former defense minister, today took over as head of state following the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi last month.

The rise of Col. Yombi Opango, 37, who was trained in the French Army, indicated a possible shift by the Congolese leadership toward a more friendly attitude toward France and the United States, according to informed diplomatic sources in Paris.

The new head of state is generally regarded as a moderate, despite his close friendship with President Ngouabi, a Marxist, who was killed in his Brazzaville palace March 13. Former President Alphonse Massamba-Debat was later executed for alleged conspiracy in the killing.

Combines Duties

An official Brazzaville government announcement named Col. Yombi Opango President of Congo's ruling military committee, a post which combines the duties of head of state and premier.

Two pro-Soviet leaders, Maj. Denis Sassou Nguesso and Maj. Louis Sylvain Nguema, had earlier been considered as the leading candidates for the presidency.

In what appeared to be a compromise, the radio said that Maj. Nguesso was appointed first Vice-President and confirmed in the post of minister of defense and internal security that he has held since 1975. Maj. Nguema was named second Vice-President and Vice-Premier.

During the fighting in nearby Angola last year, the Congo served as a channel for men and supplies sent by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Col. Yombi Opango's promotion was generally interpreted in Paris as a boost for the policy of improved relations with France, the former colonial power, which President Ngouabi initiated shortly before his death.

The feeling in Paris was that this policy could also resurrect Congo's relations with the United States. Brazzaville and Washington cut off diplomatic ties 12 years ago.

Bhutto Foes Put Riots' Toll at 150 In Three Weeks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI).—More than 150 persons have been killed in anti-government demonstrations across Pakistan during the last three weeks, opposition leaders said yesterday.

A statement issued by the Pakistan National Alliance claimed that 100 of the victims died in clashes with police in Sind Province, the home state of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It said 1,500 had been injured since the PNA-sponsored anti-government demonstrations throughout the country began three weeks ago. The PNA says 24,000 demonstrators have been arrested.

The nine-party opposition group, which claims that Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party was swept back into office last month in a rigged national election, called in its statement for more nationwide demonstrations on Wednesday and Saturday, when the Bhutto-dominated provincial assemblies in the North-West Frontier and Punjab Provinces will hold their first sessions.

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HEADS OF STATE—U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, both in a good mood during welcoming ceremonies in White House East Room.

Stressing Palestinian Issue

Sadat Hopeful as He Meets Carter

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in remarks preceding talks with President Carter, stressed today the need to resolve the Palestinian issue, lest "this golden opportunity" for a Middle East peace settlement be wasted.

He warned that "no progress whatsoever" could be made unless that issue was resolved.

"In your recent public statements, you have come very close

to the proper remedy," Mr. Sadat told Mr. Carter, who on March 18 spoke of the need to establish a homeland for the Palestinians displaced by creation of Israel.

"What is needed is establishment of a political entity in which the Palestinians, at long last, can be a community of citizens instead of a group of refugees," the Egyptian President said at a White House arrival ceremony.

The two Presidents began a three-day round of talks which

are also expected to involve Mr. Sadat's desire to obtain more sophisticated U.S. planes and weapons and the U.S. commitment to ship two nuclear plants to Egypt.

But in his remarks responding to Mr. Carter's welcoming statement, Mr. Sadat, the first Arab leader to visit Mr. Carter, focused on the Palestinian issue as the key to a stable Middle East.

He said he was pleased that Mr. Carter understood the importance of a Palestinian homeland.

"I am sure that you concur with me," he said, "that it would be a grave mistake to waste this golden opportunity to put an end to a state of affairs that has plagued our area for decades."

"No progress whatsoever can be achieved so long as this problem remains unsolved."

Mr. Carter avoided direct mention of the Palestinians or any other sensitive issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but he held out a hope that a Geneva conference solution would be "reached this year." He said the United States would strive to find a settlement, observing, "We understand that common ground upon which that peace might be brought."

The President also said he intended to establish a "close personal friendship" with Mr. Sadat and was "looking forward to an opportunity" to visit Egypt.

A communique issued by the White House later said that the two leaders concentrated this morning "on how to advance the negotiating process in the Middle East." They discussed in detail the central elements of a settlement.

Both "reaffirmed that they will work toward reconvening the Geneva conference in the second half of 1977" and further agreed to "maintain close contact as efforts go forward to work out ways to reconvene the Geneva conference and to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement."

Mr. Carter, the communique said, "underlined his determination to continue American efforts to help the parties to the conflict reach this goal."

Other Arab leaders are to come here for meetings with Mr. Carter this spring. He already has had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Sadat, warmly complimenting Mr. Carter on his "idealism" and "morality," said he was "the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

60,000 of 69,170 Eligible

New Discharge Plan Covers Most Vietnam-Era Deserters

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—An overwhelming majority of Vietnam war era deserters will qualify to have their undesirable discharges upgraded under the terms of a plan approved last week by President Carter, Pentagon sources said.

About 60,000 of the 69,170 deserters eligible for relief under Mr. Carter's plan, or more than 85 per cent, will satisfy the criteria for an "automatic" improvement in their discharges if they apply to military discharge review boards for such relief within six months, the sources estimated.

Many of the approximately 92,000 servicemen given undesirable discharges for reasons other than desertion will also qualify for automatic upgrading but an estimate of those who meet such criteria was not immediately available. About 12,000 such men have already received upgraded discharges from military review boards.

The scope and practical effect of the President's action, announced by the Pentagon, are much broader than generally understood and go a long way toward ending the official reticence against those who resisted the Vietnam war.

'Spirit of Compassion'

The discharge review program also will permit the 92,000 servicemen with undesirable discharges and about 260,000 who received general discharges for a wide variety of reasons to apply for upgraded discharges. But action in these cases will not be automatic.

Only time will tell how lenient the military discharge review boards will be in these cases and how fully they will comply with the President's desire to act "in a spirit of compassion."

The President's program—worked out by his close friend Charles Kirtin, an Atlanta attorney who has no official position in the government—falls short of the blanket relief he gave about 10,000 draft evaders when he pardoned them on Jan. 21. It also will not help a relatively small group of "military resisters" who might be able to make a strong claim to have acted out of bona fide repugnance for the controversial war, namely those who deserted during a tour of duty in Vietnam and those who refused to go there.

However, for most deserters, Mr. Carter has, in effect, abandoned the "case-by-case" treatment he advocated in his campaign and given a complex but relatively comprehensive form of class relief.

The new plan specified that the 69,170 deserters who accepted undesirable discharges in lieu of court-martial and who did not participate in an earlier clemency program offered by former President Gerald Ford could expect "automatic upgrading" of their discharges if they met one of the following criteria: had satisfactorily completed a tour of duty in Southeast Asia before desertion; had a record of satisfactory service for two years before desertion; or had been in the service for two years before desertion.

Mr. Carter, the communique said, "underlined his determination to continue American efforts to help the parties to the conflict reach this goal."

Other Arab leaders are to come here for meetings with Mr. Carter this spring. He already has had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

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Movement Ends Conference

Ulster Peace Leader Says Nonviolence Gains

BENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, April 4 (AP).—Delegates of the Peace People, a nonsectarian movement trying to end more than seven years of violence in northern Ireland, ended a three-day constitutional conference yesterday as about 300 delegates agreed to hold semiannual assemblies and form a permanent executive to provide day-to-day direction.

Ciaran McKeown, who founded the Peace People with Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan in August, said the philosophy of nonviolence was winning. He vowed that terrorism might be nearly over in the British province within a year.

At least 1,738 persons have died since the violence started in the summer of 1969.

Mr. McKeown, a former journalist and a university graduate in philosophy, announced that he was resigning from the movement to take up either an academic post or a job with underdeveloped countries. He told the delegates and observers from Norway, West Germany, England and Wales, meeting at a hotel in Belfast by a river, that "the success and permanence" of the Peace People should be guaranteed by the time of his departure.

Mr. McKeown said there had to be a "constant regeneration" of the seven-month-old movement's leadership.

Reaction to Incident

The movement started after three young Roman Catholic children were killed in Belfast by a car that ran out of control when British soldiers shot the driver, a fleeing Irish Republican Army guerrilla.

The three founders organized rallies in Northern Ireland, England and Scotland. Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan traveled to the United States, where they pleaded for Americans of Irish extraction to stop supplies of money and arms that found their

way to the militant Provisional wing of the IRA.

The Provisionals want to drive Britain from the mainly Protestant province and unite it with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic, while Protestant paramilitary groups seek to prevent this.

The movement also has aided guerrillas who want out but fear vengeance to flee abroad.

Last year, Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Williams were awarded a special peace prize in Norway that forms the bulk of the movement's £200,000 (\$340,000) trust fund.

Recently, some critics have accused the Peace People of being in decline after widespread support in the first months. But at the meeting here, the three

founders dismissed forecasts of failure and rejected allegations from outside the movement that funds had been misused on publicity-seeking trips abroad and that they were indulging in a personality cult.

Officials reported that income for the movement's first six months was \$51,000 apart from the trust fund. About 25,500 had been spent on travel and promotion out of total expenditure of \$29,895.

Mr. McKeown said, "Our finances are an absolutely open book."

Mrs. Williams, who like Miss Corrigan has been a spirited staff member at the movement's Belfast headquarters since January, said about the payments, "My

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mobutuism: The Force Behind Zaire's Sinking Economy

By David Lamb

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4.—Every night, the 8 o'clock television news here begins with the image of Mobutu Sese Seko Kibangu Ngbendu, the Zaire President, smiling and waving. The music swells and from the clouds emerges the handsome face of a man, his benign expression full of compassion and wisdom.

The bespectacled face slowly grows larger, finally filling the screen, and the audience is given the opportunity to gaze upon the man who casts himself as half god, half chief. Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko Kibangu Ngbendu is the embodiment of a philosophy and a national symbol above public criticism.

His teachings—called Mobutuism—have been decreed as the national philosophy. His is the only picture permitted in public places; it hangs over in elevators,

His people wear badges over their hearts showing Mr. Mobutu's face, they sing his name in the lyrics of popular songs and wear T-shirts bearing his likeness.

To many critics, all this seems a form of obscene adulation. But the same skeptics credit Mr. Mobutu with being the symbolic and cohesive authority needed to hold together this huge country with its 200 tribes, 75 dialects and a bloody history of instability.

Indulging in Spoils

For 12 years, he has ruled what once was considered an ungovernable country by buying off his opponents and permitting them, like his supporters, to indulge in the spoils of one of Africa's most blatantly corrupt systems. He has diverted enough of his country's wealth into his personal coffers to become one of the world's richest men. And he has created a super-rich class of underlings with lavish tastes.

The country is in desperate economic straits, owing international lenders nearly \$3 billion, largely because of the steep decline in copper prices and Mr. Mobutu's own badly misplaced priorities for Zaire.

In the southernmost province of Shaba, formerly Katanga, whose copper mines account for 70 per cent of Zaire's foreign exchange earnings, Mr. Mobutu faces the most serious challenge from Katanga rebels, many of whom fled the country after unsuccessful revolts during the 1960s. The rebels invaded Shaba from

Angola on March 8, apparently intent on reclaiming their former homeland. Mr. Mobutu's poorly disciplined and poorly paid army, which traditionally has survived by living off the civilian population, apparently is crumbling in the face of the rebel advance.

At the time of independence in 1960, Zaire—then known as the Belgian Congo—was the richest state in black Africa. But rather than using the wealth for agricultural and industrial development, Mr. Mobutu embarked on the late 1960s on an overly ambitious program that would serve only the fortunate elite.

He bought a Boeing 747 and a DC-10 for the national airline, constructed office buildings, trade centers and conference halls, built a 40-mile superhighway from Kinshasa to one of his 11 palatial residences and spent millions on sponsoring the All-Foreman fight. Some supporters argue that the

extravagance made good sense. They say it called attention to Zaire as, at long last, a unified republic. And for the Zairians, the argument goes, it developed national pride, an essential awareness that the chief of chiefs—or "The Guide," as Mr. Mobutu likes to be called—was in charge.

Key Counterbalance

The United States generally has followed that line of thinking, forgiving Mr. Mobutu his excesses, corruption and dictatorial ruthlessness. Washington considers Zaire economically significant and an important counterbalance to growing Soviet influence in Africa. As a result, Zaire will receive this fiscal year \$28 million in U.S. aid, nearly half the allocation for all black Africa.

Despite the injection of aid, Zaire is rapidly sinking from relative prosperity into poverty. Industrial production is declining, basic services like communications and transportation often fail to operate, food is in short supply, despite an abundance of fertile

Guerrillas Launch Big Attack in S. Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, April 4 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas in their biggest military operation since last fall, today launched a counterattack in south Lebanon against rightist militias receiving logistic and artillery support from Israel.

The Palestinians were reported by both sides to have gained ground in the area of Taibe, an important road junction just south of the Litani River, which has been embattled for the last 10 days.

They also attacked in the direction of El-Qlaia, Marjayoun and Khaim, three major towns which have been under solid rightist Christian control since last fall.

The dimension of the Palestinian operation was such that it has been launched only in close coordination with Syria and with the knowledge and approval of other Arab governments, according to informed officials.

The decision to give the Palestinians the green light for such an operation amounts to a drastic change in the relationship between the Palestinian guerrillas and the principal Arab governments, the officials added. For the last six months, these governments have kept the Palestinians on a short leash—not longer, the officials said.

Leaders Meet

Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Gen. Nayef Jamil, Syrian deputy defense minister and the highest-ranking Syrian officer in Lebanon, met yesterday just behind the front line, in Nabatieh, where the Palestinians have their regional headquarters.

Col. Mohsen, head of as-Saika, the Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization, also attended the meeting. The Palestinian offensive started a few hours after the three men met, shortly after midnight.

A returning Palestinian official made it plain that the PLO leaders feel that they now have an Arab mandate to fight in southern Lebanon.

"We are trying to cement the cracks that had opened in the Syrian and Arab front in south Lebanon," he said.

He charged that in taking over an extensive area along the Israeli border, the rightist Christian militias have fulfilled a long-standing Israeli ambition to have a secure military and political buffer zone inside Lebanon.

Told to End Alliance

Rightist Christian delegations visiting Damascus were told by President Hafez al-Assad and other Syrian leaders on several occasions that their "alliance with Israel" had to end, according to Lebanese Christian politicians.

The leaders of the Christians, led by former President Camille Chamoun, bluntly rejected the Syrian request. Their argument in the words of Dory Chamoun, second man in his father's party, was that the Christians in the south were so outnumbered and threatened by the Palestinians that they had to accept Israeli support, "we would deal with the devil if we had to," he said.

Recently, the Lebanese rightist Christian militias, with reported but unverified Israeli support, have stepped up armor-backed attacks on Palestinian guerrilla units in the south.

The intensification of the fighting in the south is a power-play involving Syria, Israel and the central Lebanese government.

President Elias Sarkis, as well as the Palestinians and rightist Christians and, thus, has far-reaching political implications for the entire Middle East.

One of the consequences, it seems, is that the Arab governments have ceased to exert pressure on the Christians.

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Clash Reported Near Laos Center

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 4 (AP).—Soldiers stopped traffic on the north and northeast routes to the Laotian capital during the weekend following fighting between insurgents and the government, reliable sources said today.

But the sources denied a rumor circulating in neighboring Thailand that fighting occurred inside the city and the former King Savang Vatthana was involved.

No details were available of the weekend fighting. Reports of clashes followed the government forces have been more frequent during the last few months. The former king, who abdicated December, 1975, was arrested last month.



Mobutu Sese Seko

soil and tributes are necessary to accomplish anything from making a long-distance telephone call to clearing customs at the airport.

"To survive in Zaire today," a European businessman said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Although It Wins First Round

South African Press Wounded In Battle Over Censorship

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (UPI).—The heated debate over South Africa's controversial newspaper bill has left a serious scar on the local press, despite the government's decision to withdraw the bill for a year to give the papers a chance to "discipline" themselves.

Although the press won round one after great pressure from the National Publications Unions and support from a few key officials, many journalists here feel the battle is far from over and that the pressure during the next year will be the same as if the bill

Many Other Laws

A long-time reporter on a Sunday publication pointed out that, even before the bill, there were more than 80 laws that allowed government action against journalists or publications, a fact that still weighs heavily over local coverage.

As the Rand Daily Mail editorialized after the bill's withdrawal, "Freedom is already seriously circumscribed. An extensive network of laws—some affecting all South Africans, some affecting the press specifically—gravelly diminish freedom to report and to comment."

"It would be naïve and foolish to pretend that freedom of the press is now safe and secure."

The main question now is not just what the government will do in a year but why the government has gone back on its decision to push the bill. The answer to that question may provide insight into future actions.

On the surface, Mr. Vorster's decision appears to be the result of three rounds of negotiations between his office, backed by four Cabinet ministers, and the press union. The morning after the last session, Mr. Vorster announced the temporary withdrawal of the law, introduction of a government secretariat to monitor the press and further discussions with the union on a new press code.

But behind the scenes, it appears that there were two other factors that led to the withdrawal:

• Unanticipated criticism from the usually conservative Afrikaans press, which has strong ties to the ruling National party. Afrikaans editors blasted the bill as a move which would elicit international condemnation.

There has been a growing division between the government and the traditionally pro-government Afrikaans press during the last 18 months. Several Afrikaans editors have called for a rethinking of government race policies and circulation figures and reader response recently has indicated a swing in support of the papers' stance. A development which could have implications for the National party's constituency.

The Afrikaans press has several close supporters in high-level government circles. Several Cabinet ministers and other officials serve on the boards of Afrikaans papers and the brother of Die Transvaler's editor, Willem de Klerk, for example, is a prominent member of Parliament. Leaders claim that the pleas of these officials led to the law's withdrawal.

Norway Contract Averts a Walkout

OSLO, April 4 (UPI).—A general strike was averted yesterday when the Norwegian Trade Union Council and the National Association of Employers agreed on a 12-month contract that will give workers a 2.9-per-cent wage increase.

The agreement was reached after Finance Minister Per Kleppe promised that the government would reduce income tax by 1 per cent for incomes below 100,000 kroner (\$18,000) and 5 per cent for higher incomes.

The tax concession will cost the government \$30 million in lost revenue this year. Income tax on wages in Norway averages between 40 and 45 per cent of gross earnings.

Sweden Weighing 4 New Expulsions

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (Reuters).—The Swedish government is studying the possibility of deporting three Latin Americans and a British arrested during a police raid here on alleged terrorists, officials said today.

Two West Germans arrested in the same raid and reported to be members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist movement were sent to West Germany last night and arrested in Karlsruhe today.

A Swedish government decision on whether to deport Alan Hunter, 23, to Britain is expected within the next two days. The government is also studying the expulsion of two Mexicans and a Chilean.

Italian feminists, with hands raised to form their emblem of "women," demonstrate in front of a Rome court house where youths are on trial for rape.

1,000 Demonstrate Outside Rome Rape-Trial Court

ROME, April 4 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 feminists demonstrated today outside a Rome court where seven youths were on trial, accused of gang-raping an 18-year-old girl. Police cordoned off the courthouse.

The feminists, mainly teenagers, were protesting a sugges-

tion by a prosecutor that the victim, housemaid Claudia Caputi, faked her story of having been subjected to a second gang rape and a razor attack. Defense lawyers announced that they were withdrawing from the case to protest the prosecutor's refusal to hand over the case to someone else.

Prosecutor Paulino dell'Anno said he might charge Miss Caputi with making a false report to police. The girl told the police that four young men raped and tortured her in a field outside Rome last August.

Mobutu, the Force Behind Zaire's Sinking Economy

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"You need to know only two things: Who do I see and how much will it cost?"

Some of the economic difficulties clearly rest with Mr. Mobutu's early rest for nationalism. He expropriated an estimated \$500 million in foreign enterprises and expelled the Asian merchants who had kept the businesses running. Mr. Mobutu awarded the confiscated business to his friends. In some cases the new operators merely sold the merchandise in stock and then closed.

In November, Mr. Mobutu candidly admitted that he had erred. He said that Zaire could not survive without foreign investments. He invited the expatriates to return, began a program of denationalization and offered to return some larger enterprises, such as plantations, to their former Belgian owners.

Commanded Army

Mr. Mobutu, a former journalist and sergeant in the Congolese Army who is seldom seen without a leopard-skin cap on his head, was a member of the ruling party and only 30 years old when the country gained independence. He soon was made chief of staff and, in a few weeks, commander of the army.

In September, 1960, two months after independence, he became distressed at the turmoil sweeping the Congo and seized power. He named a commission of educated young men to help run the country and, in 1961, he restored civilian rule.

He remained in the background until 1965, when he stepped in to end a power struggle between President Joseph Kasavubu and former Premier Moise Tshombe. He took power and later made himself exempt from a constitutional clause saying that presidential elections must be held every five years.

As part of his effort to create a sense of national pride and unity, Mr. Mobutu started an unusual program known as "authenticity" in the early 1970s. The

program was intended to wipe out the vestiges of colonialism and restore African culture.

In keeping with the new mood, Mobutu dropped his Christian name, Joseph Desire, in favor of the ancestral name Sese Seko. They translate approximately as: "the all-powerful warrior who, by his endurance and will to win, goes from contest to contest, leaving fire in his wake."

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AP Reporter Ousted

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4 (AP).—Zaire authorities today accused Associated Press correspondent Michael Goldsmith of hostile reporting and ordered him to leave the country.

Officials of the Ministry of National Orientation, the Zaire information ministry, told U.S. Ambassador Walker Cutler that Mr. Goldsmith, 65, was being expelled because of his reporting of events related to the invasion of Shaba Province by exile guerrillas.

They referred particularly to a dispatch filed yesterday by the AP reporter (UPI, April 4) indicating general apathy by Zairians attending a rally called to express support for President Mobutu.

Mr. Mobutu had personally ordered Mr. Goldsmith out of the country on four previous occasions, each time over alleged hostile reporting.

Zaire Breaks Cuba Relations

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4. —The Zaire government broke relations today with Cuba because of its alleged backing of the Angola-based rebel invasion of Shaba Province.

The government radio said that documents proving Cuban involvement in the invasion were found on an unnamed Cuban diplomat. The radio gave no details of the documents but said that all Cuban diplomats have been ordered to leave the country "in accordance with international usage."

Zaire has charged that Cuban soldiers are fighting alongside former Katangan guerrillas during the last three weeks.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, who recently visited Angola, has denied the accusations.

Peace People End Meeting In N. Ireland

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God, we are earning it, every damned penny."

Each woman receives \$5,100 a year.

Debate on framing the constitution filled most of the three days. But speeches by Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Williams at yesterday's closing meeting recalled some of the passion of the movement's rallies.

Miss Corrigan told the delegates: "Here this weekend we have learned to love one another. But we are only starting, because loving means commitment to work that not only matches the paramilitary's but surpasses them."

Mrs. Williams read out part of a letter from a prisoner she described as a "penitent" inmate of the Long Kesh Camp, which houses men detained on suspicion of being terrorists. "We have to help these boys," she said. "They need us."

A plan put forward for further discussion was for a panel of Peace People to offer themselves as neutral observers of police interrogation methods in the province. The police have been accused of beating up and humiliating persons arrested on suspicion of terrorism.

Two Cafes Bombed

BELFAST, April 4 (UPI).—Bombs exploded in two crowded cafes at lunchtime today, injuring 34 persons, the police said. Nine were seriously hurt and hospitalized in intensive-care units.

Many of the injured were women and children.

The police said they received a telephoned warning only seconds before the two bombs went off in the city-center cafes, which are 50 yards apart. There was no time to evacuate the area.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the blasts but said it gave a 10-minute warning to police.

It was the fourth time in three months that IRA bombs had exploded inside Belfast's steel-fenced security zone where all entrances are searched.

Gas-Plant Blaze In Qatar Kills 5

DOHA, Qatar, April 4 (Reuters).—At least five persons were killed and many injured in a huge fire that last night destroyed a \$2.5-billion natural gas plant at Umm Salal, 30 miles south of here, authorities said today.

Fire trucks and ambulances from throughout the Qatar Peninsula were called to the scene.

Fukuda, Carter Fail to Agree

U.S. A-Plant Opposition Stuns Ja

By John Saar

TOKYO, April 4 (UPI).—The Carter administration's bid to curb global production of plutonium is facing an urgent, determined challenge by Japan.

Negotiators went to Washington Saturday to argue that President Carter's plan is a reversal of U.S. nuclear energy policy and would wreck Japan's atomic power program.

The clash of views which Mr. Carter and Japanese Prime Minister Takes Fukuda were unable to settle at their summit meeting last month must now be resolved quickly. At Tokai village, 80 miles northeast of Tokyo, scientists are testing a plutonium-fueled experimental reactor due to go critical later this month. In June or July, a \$130-million nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will start making more plutonium, unless U.S. officials can sell Mr. Carter's view that such plants are unnecessary and may increase the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Japanese government is highly unlikely to agree. Officials are solidly behind Mr. Fukuda's outright rejection of what they see as a U.S. attempt to limit the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Privately, high-ranking officials say they consider the Carter proposals unrealistic, unworkable and unfair to Japan.

Strictly speaking, the emotional reaction is premature. The administration's energy plan will not be unveiled until April 20. But Mr. Carter has stated his determination to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons as a basic tenet of his foreign policy. He indicated that the United States will abandon the manufacture of plutonium fuel and ask other nations to follow suit.

A valuable, self-perpetuating fuel, plutonium is also highly poisonous and could be diverted into the manufacture of nuclear weapons if it fell into the hands of an unscrupulous government or a terrorist group.

The highly industrialized and resource-poor Japanese are embarked on an ambitious nuclear power expansion to reduce their dependence on Middle East oil. Now, they consider that the United States, which gave advice and technology and sold them 13 of their 13 operating atomic power plants, has undercut them.

The crux of present concern is the prospect of an unpleasant choice between defying the United States or risking a halt in an energy program they feel is essential to Japan's future. If they yield to Mr. Carter's wishes, the Tokai reprocessing plant will never open and plans for a new generation of plutonium-using, fast-breeder reactors would have to be shelved indefinitely.

The United States supplies all

the enriched uranium used in Japan—2,200 tons last year—and under a 1958 agreement between the two countries, it could prevent conversion of the spent fuel into plutonium at Tokai.

That threat, it is understood, will not be made. The United States hopes that the Japanese can be persuaded that the Tokai plant is unnecessary and too small to be economic and that to contaminate it with radioactivity in three months would be an irreversible mistake.

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Illegal Status of Millions Involved

As Top Carter Aides Will Form A New Policy on Immigration

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—A group of top officials of the Carter administration is to meet tomorrow to begin shaping a new U.S. immigration policy that could have significant consequences, not only for the 6 million to 8 million illegal aliens in this country but also for employers and native-born workers.

The group, which includes Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the State Department, will approach what a staff aide recently described as "an unbelievably thick" of sensitive issues.

These include such questions as whether amnesty should be granted to the bulk of the illegal aliens, whether penalties should be imposed on employers who hire aliens they know are in the country illegally, whether all workers should be required to carry counterfeit-proof identification cards and what strategies should be developed for stopping the illegal flow of aliens across thousands of miles of unguarded borders.

Staff aides to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bell say that firm policies will take shape only after

considerable discussion and debate. They add that many ideas to be discussed are not new but were recommended in a study by the Domestic Council during the Ford administration.

"What is new is the fact that the issue is being taken seriously," a Justice Department official said recently. "A lot of staff work has been done in the past but now the highest levels of government will be focusing on it."

The Carter administration intends to assess the impact that immigration policy has on employment, population and foreign relations. But the immediate focus is on the issue of illegal aliens, more than 750,000 of whom were caught and sent back to their homelands last year.

Until recently, a serious examination of the problem was made difficult by a lack of data. Even now the estimates of the numbers of illegal aliens and their impact on the economy vary widely. A few years ago the Immigration and Naturalization Service had set the number at from 4 million to 12 million but more recently it narrowed its estimate, saying that there are from 6 million to 8 million.

It is clear that aliens take jobs that otherwise would be filled by Americans of few skills and that they cause balance-of-payments losses by sending money to their homelands.

\$13 Billion a Year

A recent study by the Immigration and Naturalization Service suggested that illegal aliens cost taxpayers \$13 billion or more annually for public services, such as health, education and sanitation.

The Domestic Council noted in a report in December that communities of illegal aliens, whose very existence depends on the avoidance of law and authority, had materialized in major urban areas. "Large numbers of people in illegal status are undesirable and contribute to a breakdown in the institutions and systems . . . [needed] for fair government," the report said.

Attempts to deal with the problem have encountered significant political opposition in the past. Civil liberties groups have opposed identification cards. The Roman Catholic Church has fought attempts to deport large numbers of illegal aliens, many of whom are Mexican and Catholic, saying that thousands of families would be broken up. Farm and business groups have fought proposals to place sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

Electric Utilities

In U.S. Refusing To Turn to Coal

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The government has failed for three years to force a single electric utility to begin using coal as an energy source, energy administrator John O'Leary said.

In the first three years of the coal conversion program, we haven't converted a drop of oil or a molecule of gas," he said.

In 1974 Congress gave the Federal Energy Administration authority to require electric utilities to burn coal instead of gas or oil because coal is more plentiful in the United States. The Senate is considering a bill to require all electric utilities to convert to coal unless that would be too expensive or the air would be polluted.

"There is an absolute imperative need to convert from oil and gas to coal," Mr. O'Leary told the House Power and Energy subcommittee last week. "It will be given the highest priority."

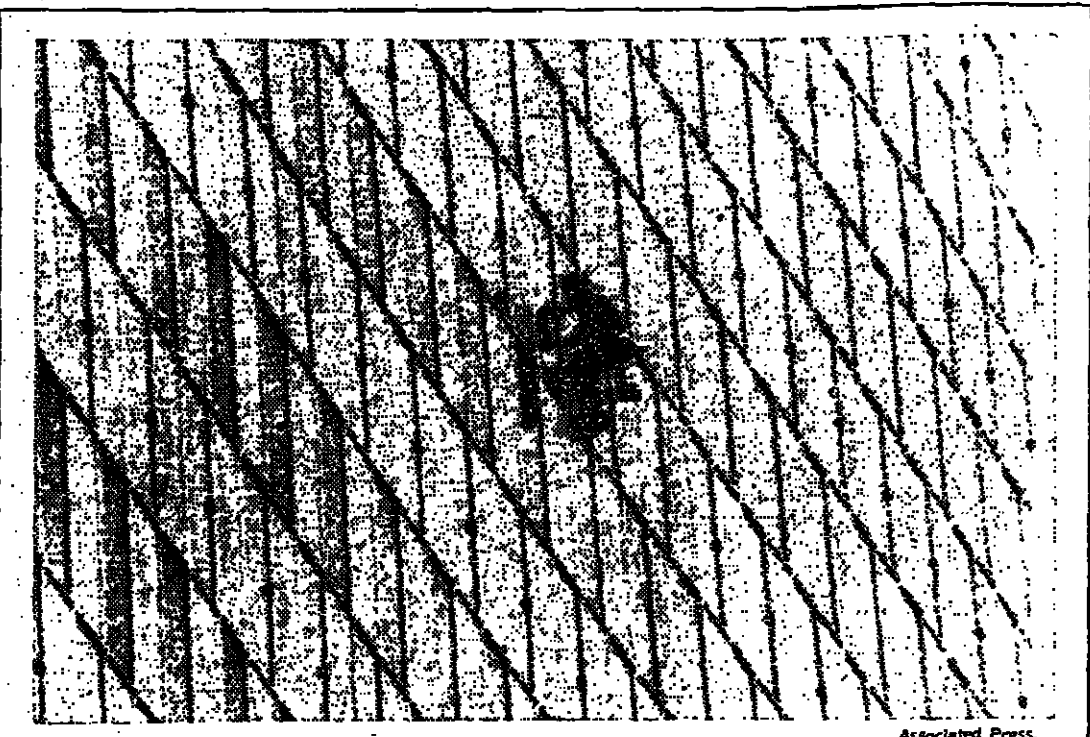
He said the program so far has been troubled by complex laws and insufficient authority. The only plants that have begun using coal so far had been planning to burn coal anyway, Mr. O'Leary said.

The subcommittee staff issued a report declaring that "by any standard, the FEA's program for ordering oil and gas-fired electric power plants to switch their boiler fuel to coal is a failure."

Ethiopia Says Forces Kill 195 Infiltrators

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—Ethiopian forces have killed 195 anti-revolutionary and anti-unity infiltrators and captured weapons and equipment in the southern region of Sidamo, Addis Ababa radio reported today.

The radio, monitored here, said 300 militiamen had struck in Eda, Legugula, Jaha, Didelegum and Karkura to wipe out infiltrators sent by "reactionary leaders of neighboring countries." Sidamo borders Kenya and, at its south-eastern tip, Somalia.



A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE—Kansas City window cleaner hard at work on the Federal Building seems as if he could use a little help to see the job through.

We Are Living in a Prewar... World

Drive for Stronger U.S. Defense Picks Up

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—"You are fully aware, of course," the letter said, "that in terms of the shifting military balance, the U.S. today is about where Britain was in 1938, with the shadow of Hitler's Germany darkening all of Europe."

The letter of last May was an invitation from Frank Barnett, a longtime hard-line anti-Communist and crusader for a strong defense, to Eugene Rostow, the former under secretary of state for political affairs. It was an invitation to Mr. Rostow to join Mr. Barnett's National Strategy Information Center. He accepted the invitation, as he did Mr. Barnett's analogy, writing in reply, "We are living in a prewar and not a postwar world."

About the same time, Mr. Rostow was working on the formation of what came to be called, on its emergence five months later, the Committee on the Present Danger. Its policy statement begins with the same note of menace, somewhat muted: "Our country is in a period of danger and the danger is increasing."

These cautionary words may have been drawn in the wind but it is a wind that has been gathering force in the last few years. A recent poll conducted by Potomac Associates showed a sharp drop, to 20 per cent, in those who think defense spending ought to be reduced and a corresponding rise, to 28 per cent, in those who feel it should be increased.

There is general agreement that the Soviet Union's strategic capability has increased greatly during the last decade. The debate is about what it means and how the United States should respond. Groups such as the Committee on the Present Danger and others believe the United States must step up its defense spending.

That being "second-best" militarily—a favorite phrase—would mean eventual destruction by a Soviet Union committed to global dominance.

Besides the emergence of such new groups as the Committee on the Present Danger, many of the old established organizations that have been preaching the same gospel for many years are feeling that perhaps these are

themes that the U.S. public is now ready and eager to hear.

Only a few days before the committee's formation was announced, a television station in Naples, Fla., showed a 27 1/2-minute film called "The Price of Peace and Freedom." This color film shows young strong-jawed Soviet officers pushing buttons that send missiles soaring in an arc of destruction and displays the efficiency of Soviet tanks, bombers, radar and other military hardware. It is laced with somber warnings by high-ranking U.S. officers and extensive use of a pessimistic speech by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The film, with ominous sonorities in its background music, was produced by the education foundation of the American Security Council, a private group, with the "cooperation" of the AFL-CIO. Since that first showing in November, it has been shown 180 times on television stations around the country, to which it is supplied free, as a "public-service" feature. In addition, 1,250 prints have been distributed to groups such as chambers of commerce and fraternal organizations.

John Fisher, a former agent of the FBI who heads the American Security Council, is pleased with these figures. Comparing them with the council's 1972 film, "Only the Strong," which has been shown about 800 times on television and of which 1,000 prints have been distributed in the 4 1/2 years since its release, he finds an indication of growing public awareness of what his group and others of like mind regard as the increasing Soviet threat.

Norway to Call Off Sub Hunt in Fjord

OSLO, April 4 (UPI).—The Norwegian Navy said today that it will call off a search for a submarine which entered a Norwegian fjord near Narvik 11 days ago.

Military sources said that if the submarine were still in the fjord it would have only two days air supply left. But they said that they believed the submarine had escaped Norwegian patrols. They did not indicate how they estimated the air supply.

U.S. Group Asserts Soviet Aim Is Expansion, Despite Pacts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—The Committee on the Present Danger, a public interest group, warned yesterday that the Soviet Union would continue "an expansionist policy" regardless of any agreements concluded with Western powers, including accords to limit strategic arms.

In a report drafted by its 17-member executive committee, the group declared: "Soviet pressure, when supported by strategic and operational military superiority, would be aimed at forcing our general withdrawal from a leading role in world affairs and isolating us from other democratic societies, which could not then long survive."

Growing Soviet military power, the group contended, "could lead the U.S.S.R. to believe that, should it eventually succeed in isolating the United States from its allies and the Third World, the United States would be less likely in a major crisis to lash out with strategic nuclear weapons in a desperate attempt to escape subjugation."

Paul Nitze, a former deputy secretary of defense who was one of the authors of the 11-page report, said at a news conference that he believed the Soviet Union rejected the Carter administration's arms limitation proposals in Moscow last week "because it is an equitable deal and that's what they don't want."

Praise for Carter

Mr. Nitze, who is chairman of the advisory council of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, praised President Carter's approach to arms limitations, saying, "From my standpoint, I feel the President is doing very well."

The committee report, entitled "What Is the Soviet Union Up To?" concluded that the Krem-

lin was "driven by internal historical and ideological pressures toward an expansionist policy."

It added: "There is no evidence that SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks), expanded economic and cultural relations, the Helsinki agreement or any other features of détente have weakened the Soviet drive."

The committee said the only response available for the United States was the continued maintenance of its military strength.

Carter Affirms Policy

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Reuters).—President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would continue to press for "a drastic reduction in atomic weapons" despite the failure of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's first talks with Soviet leaders.

He spoke after being briefed by Mr. Vance on the outcome of his Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Moscow last week.

The secretary of state said he could not rule out that a U.S. miscalculation caused the breakdown in the negotiations.

"No one can say they never make miscalculations," Mr. Vance said.

The council, founded in the mid-1950s at the height of the cold war, had a heavy business orientation at the start, with about 1,700 companies as members by 1970. Now, however, it has switched to individual adherents, with Mr. Fisher said, about 200,000 members who contributed \$28,000 in the last fiscal year.

The co-chairmen, according to a brochure, include five retired high-ranking military men. Among its members are other former generals and admirals, as well as James Angleton, formerly of the CIA; Dr. Edward Teller, the nuclear physicist, and academics from some of the institutions, such as the Hoover Institution at Stanford, that take a generally hard-line view of the Soviet Union and U.S. defense policy.

Ties, either material, philosophical or emotional, to the defense establishment are a common thread running through many of these groups, as is overlapping membership. The 141 founders of the Committee for the Present Danger, for example, include Dr. Teller and Eugene Wigner, a Princeton physicist who is also a member of the council. Another is Gen. Maxwell Taylor.

Among the speakers at briefing sessions sponsored by Mr. Barnett's National Strategy Information Center is Dr. Leon Goure of the University of Miami, who is also featured in the council's recent film. Mr. Barnett is a member of the Committee on the Present Danger. Another listed speaker is Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, who is also a founder of the committee.

Also among the committee's founders are Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, which has long been militantly anti-Communist and which was involved with making the council film. Mr. Kirkland is one of the committee's three co-chairmen; another is former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler, who is also on the Information Center's advisory council, and the third is former Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, chairman of the board of the Hewlett-Packard Co.

It is logical for these groups to be interlocked through membership, for they are essentially saying the same thing, in different tones, with different degrees of urgency and in different ways to different audiences.

In the language of the policy statement of the Committee on the Present Danger, "The principal threat to our nation, to world peace, is the Soviet drive for dominance based upon an unparalleled military buildup. For the United States to be free, secure and influential, higher levels of [defense] spending are now required."

Most of the groups are at least partly tax-exempt as educational institutions and thus are restricted in the amount of lobbying they may do. That they hope to influence public opinion, and above all the opinion of the powerful, is explicit. It is done in many ways, from newspaper advertisements to "news briefings" for congressional staff members; from the committee's intellectual approach to the council's movie; through radio programs, brochures, mailing lists and speakers.

To its critics, the hard-line approach leads to inevitable nuclear disaster in which there can be no victory and its apostles are men whose ideas were formed in a very different era and have not changed with events and technology. But those who believe that the Soviet Union's military threat, as they see it, has been and is being ignored in the highest places tend to see themselves as new Paul Reveries trying to awaken a sleeping nation.

Handwriting Confirmed Texan Releases 'Hunt Letter' Tied to Oswald

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT).—A retired Texas newspaper editor, Penn Jones Jr., who has been fascinated by the assassination of John Kennedy for 13 years, has released a copy of a letter believed to be from Lee Harvey Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" asking for "information concerning my position." The letter was dated two weeks before President Kennedy was slain.

The "Hunt letter" first became known in the summer of 1975. A number of assassination students, most of them private citizens, got copies of it sent by mail from Mexico City.

The letter has excited some interest in the last few days because Justice Department sources said that the FBI had confirmed that the 39-word letter was in Oswald's handwriting. It was dated Nov. 8, 1963, two weeks before Kennedy was slain and at a time when Oswald was living in Dallas and working at the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

The letter said: "Dear Mr. Hunt, I would like information concerning my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter more fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you. Lee Harvey Oswald."

Note in Spanish

Mr. Jones said he received a photocopy of the handwritten letter in August or September, 1975, at his home in Midlothian, Texas, where he once ran a prize-winning weekly newspaper, the Midlothian Mirror.

Accompanying the photocopy was a typewritten note in Spanish, saying that the sender, who signed "P.S.," had sent a photocopy of the letter to the FBI in late 1974 and had not heard from the bureau.

"Senor P.S.," as he became known, also wrote that he feared that something might happen to him and that he was going into hiding for a time. On the back of the envelope containing the photocopy and the note was a return address: "Insurgentes Sud. No. 308, Mexico, D.F. Mexico." No. 308 South Insurgentes in Mexico City is a four-story white stone apartment house containing a number of lower-middle-class flats. On the first floor of the building are two low-quality clothing stores and a small shop selling national lottery tickets. Over the entrance is the word "Plecadilly."

Mr. Jones said that he gave his copy of the "Hunt letter" to the Dallas Morning News last month. The newspaper reported that it had had the letter analyzed by three independent handwriting experts who, like the FBI, concluded that it had been written by Oswald. The handwriting experts said they had compared the letter with others known to have been written by Oswald. There was no indication of how "Senor P.S." had come into possession of the letter.

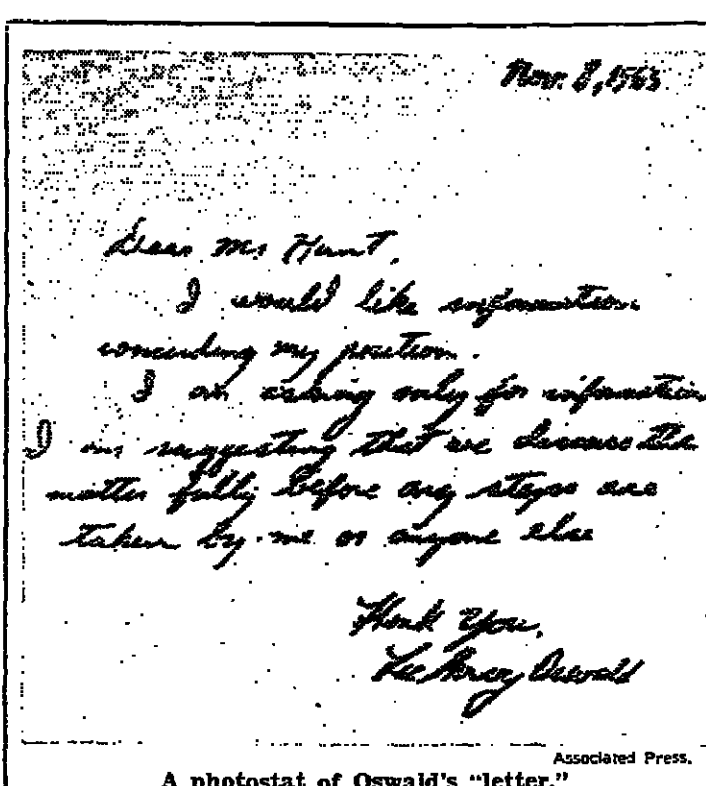
2 Other Copies

Harold Weisberg of Frederick, Md., a former Senate investigator who has devoted the last 12 years to researching the assassination of Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said he got a copy of the letter in the mail in August, 1975, as did Howard Roifman of Gainesville, Fla., a law school graduate.

Mr. Weisberg and Mr. Jones both said they wrote to the address on the envelope but had not received replies, although their letters were not returned as undelivered.

The family of Mr. Hunt, who died on Nov. 29, 1974, has protested published assertions that the letter was written to him. In 1964, the FBI checked the Hunt family in connection with the Kennedy assassination, but no member of the family testified before the Warren Commission, headed by then Chief Justice Earl Warren, which investigated the assassination. Several of Mr. Hunt's sons have called "ridiculous" the notion that any of the Hunts were connected with the murder.

The family of Mr. Hunt, who died on Nov. 29, 1974, has protested published assertions that the letter was written to him. In 1964, the FBI checked the Hunt family in connection with the Kennedy assassination, but no member of the family testified before the Warren Commission, headed by then Chief Justice Earl Warren, which investigated the assassination. Several of Mr. Hunt's sons have called "ridiculous" the notion that any of the Hunts were connected with the murder.



A photostat of Oswald's "letter."

32% in Quebec Back Independence

MONTREAL, April 4 (AP).—Nearly a third of Quebec residents would like their province to become independent but to maintain economic ties with Canada, according to a poll conducted for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

In the Sorecom, Inc., telephone survey of 1,200 Quebec residents, 32 per cent of the respondents said they would favor independence if the predominantly French-speaking province maintained economic ties with the rest of Canada, where English is the main language. About 13 per cent said they would support independence without "economic association."

Responding to a question that did not mention economic association, 16.5 per cent said they wanted this province to be independent.

The poll also indicated that the ruling Parti Québécois had gained its highest popularity, with 57 per cent of the persons questioned saying they would vote for the party in a provincial election. The opposition Liberal party and the Union Nationale trailed with 21 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

Kissinger Urges Curbs on Energy

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today urged strict energy conservation measures and praised President Carter's attempts to develop a comprehensive national energy policy.

Testifying before a Senate Energy subcommittee, Mr. Kissinger warned that the oil-producing nations could cause much more economic disruption today than they did during the 1973-74 oil embargo.

Appearing before the Senate panel as chairman of a citizens' advisory group on energy, the former secretary of state said that energy conservation must be a key part of any plan to lessen U.S. dependence on foreign oil sources.

He said that voluntary conservation measures, aided by government subsidies or tax benefits, would be best but added that "I personally would be prepared to go along with mandatory measures" if voluntary measures prove as ineffective in the future as they have in the past.

Without major conservation measures in the United States, Mr. Kissinger explained, "the other industrial democracies have had very little incentive to conduct stringent measures themselves."

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The hidden secrets of a Lanvin suit

SINCE the beginning of the century, men's fashions have not changed much. Suits are happily not so stiff as they were in grandfather's day, and the waistcoat has sometimes disappeared. But they are still very much with us. However unimaginative this may seem to some, we have to conclude that for most occasions the suit remains the only elegant form of dress.

But let us first of all decide what we mean by a suit. Over the years, we at Lanvin have formed a fairly clear idea. It starts with the cloth, of course. Worsteds, flannels, cashmere, wool and mohair — it all depends on what use you have in mind. For a town suit in our climate, it is better to avoid the very light weights that transatlantic taste has popularized. A six or seven-ounce cloth is not really any more comfortable than a good English twelve-ounce worsted, and it can never look the same, especially after some wear. But naturally this does not mean that we don't know all

about making summer suits. To the centimeter

Then there's the cut. There are subtle details here—some visible, some not—that make all the difference to the way the suit hangs. However well built a man may be, the cutter's eye will pick out a host of tiny inconsistencies: one shoulder higher, one hip flatter than the other.

The cutter's job is to allow for these details—that would be ridiculous—but to keep a natural effect. One centimeter wrong, and the whole balance can be spoilt.

This concern for natural balance is of course just as evident in the visible details. The width of the lapel or trouser leg, a centre or side split in the jacket, even the number of buttons on the sleeve—all this must be carefully thought out even if allowance can be made for individual taste.

Once the suit is cut to your measure, and adjusted as often as necessary (one can rarely do

with less than three fittings), it is entirely sewn up by hand. Not because we're overly conservative or finicky, but because with machine sewing you can't "feel" the cloth or follow the weave.

As for the finishing... it may well take a hundred or so hours of work to make a suit, but a badly-sewn buttonhole, a lining not properly turned in, or a button slightly out of place can spoil the look of a waistcoat or the comfort of a sleeve.

Every man has his style

But apart from these obvious signs of quality, a suit only exists in terms of its wear. It's only really right if it doesn't intrude. This is why, at the risk of shocking those who don't really know us yet, we think we should make a confession.

We don't believe that Lanvin has a "style," as you might say Savile Row has.

Every man has his own style, based on his tastes and needs. Even if, to express it, we have to forget fashion a little... or make it to measure.

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Effect of U.S. Aid Cut

Human Rights Coordinator Visits Argentina for Survey

By Karen DeYoung

JENOS AIRES, April 4 (UPI).—Human Rights Coordinator, Patricia Derian, has held "unofficial" talks with human rights groups, Embassy staff and Argentine officials on current conditions and the reaction to President Carter's rights policies.

Derian, whose appointment March 5 has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, arrived last week, when U.S.-Argentine relations were in their most delicate phase since the military ousted President Isbel in a year ago.

Her trip indicates that Mr. Carter plans to use the rights job as an active part of his human-rights policy.

She has made no official statement on her visit, according to a high-level government official, however, the visit has no official status.

Derian's visit, in fact, "well, it's the opportunity for her to see what Argentina is really like," an official said last week. "She will make contact with the Argentine Ministry but will not see one of Cabinet level because she hasn't asked to."

She follows extensive U.S. international criticism of the Argentine government and its alleged repression and use of suspected subversives. In this month Mr. Carter provided U.S. military aid to Argentina, along with cuts to Chile and Uruguay, because of human-rights concerns. The

Argentine government rejected the remaining \$15-million aid proposal and labeled Mr. Carter's action "hypocritical" and an insult to the Argentine people.

Hearsay Evidence

A recent Amnesty International report was also rejected by the Argentine government, which said it lacked veracity and objectivity. The report alleged "gross violations" of human rights and charged that the junta has detained "8,000 to 9,000 political prisoners, the majority of whom have neither been charged nor tried."

The fact that Miss Derian is making her visit even before confirmation is evidence not only of Mr. Carter's continued human-rights offensive, but also of a somewhat delicate measure-taking among the administration, the State Department and Congress, singled out as rights violators.

According to several sources, the idea for the trip never formally announced—originated before Miss Derian's nomination was made public, with a personal invitation from U.S. Ambassador Robert Hill.

The intention, a State Department source in Washington said, was to "broaden her with the truth" about Argentina, seen through the eyes of Americans who live here and the Argentine themselves.

Many embassy employees feel unjustly maligned by the U.S. press and congressional criticism, particularly regarding the embassy's report on human rights in Argentina, released by a House committee Jan. 1, was labeled in some quarters as "too soft."

Heavy-Handed

They also join many Argentines, both pro and anti-junta, in feeling that the aid cutoff was the way it was announced, with Argentina sharing the negative spotlight with Ethiopia and Uruguay while South Korea and the Philippines were spared because of their strategic importance, was heavy-handed.

Mr. Hill, in an interview filmed here last month for columnist William Buckley's "Firing Line" television program, said that the United States should concern itself with the "own problems" before interfering in the affairs of other nations.

According to extensive press accounts here, Mr. Hill said that he does not like "the role of policeman" and appealed for "respect and understanding, not sanctions." He also criticized U.S. journalists abroad for "giving greater relevance to the bad news."

Miss Derian's initial meeting with the embassy staff was characterized by a member present as "a meeting between adversaries" where she "laid it on the line that she, and Mr. Carter, are very serious about what they are doing."

A member of the U.S. military team here, the staffer said, noted that the aid cutoff made it difficult for them to operate and asked what direction military relations with Argentina were going to take.

Miss Derian reportedly replied: "Well, we're not going to be selling them thumbscrews any more, if that's what you mean."

For its part, the junta says it has no intention of complying with the strongest U.S. request—that of releasing the names of all political prisoners and those killed since the military took over. Refusing to release the names, the high Argentine official said, "is one of the most valuable weapons we have against the subversives." It keeps them off guard—because they never know who is dead or who has been captured.

7 Are Missing

BUENOS AIRES, April 4 (AP).—Two Peronist politicians, two journalists, two human-rights workers and a soccer club president were reported missing today in possible political kidnappings, the newspaper Cronica said.

One of the missing journalists was press secretary for the military government of Gen. Alejandro Lanusse from 1971 to 1973, and the other is a former Roman Catholic priest who worked as a journalist for the government news agency Telam.

Kidnappings, sometimes followed by assassination, have been a frequent aspect of the political violence between Argentina's left and right during the last several years. At least 257 persons have been killed this year as a direct or indirect result of political violence and 1,480 were reportedly killed last year.

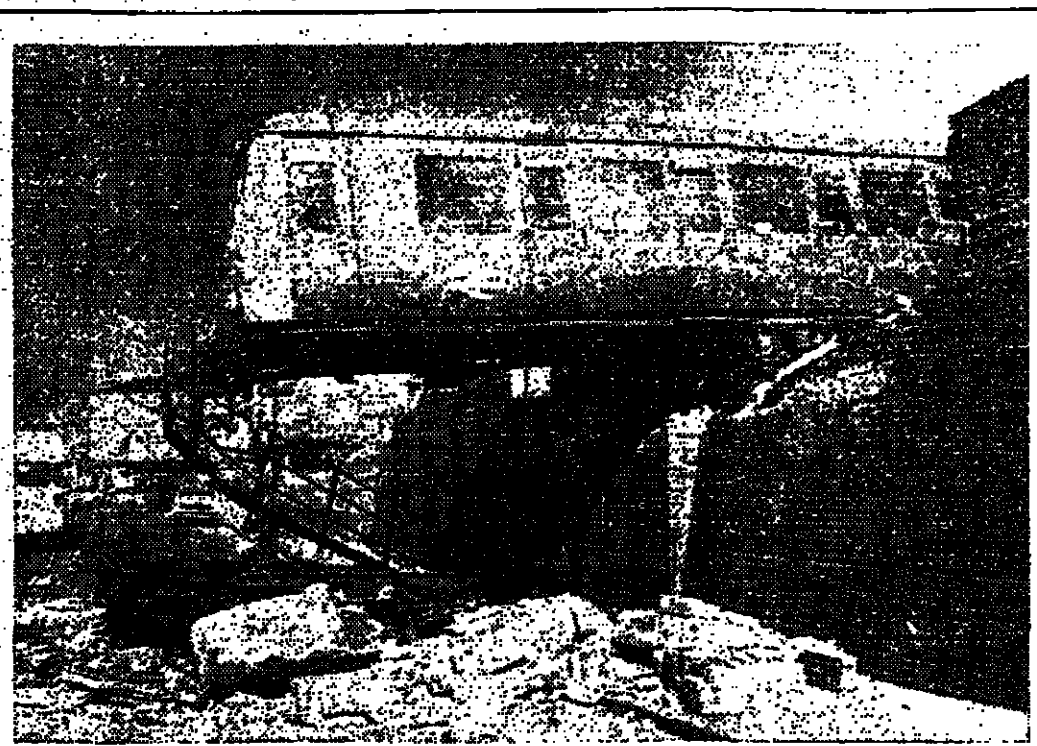
BA Strike Continues At Heathrow Airport

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—Thousands of travelers were stranded today as a strike by British Airways ground engineers forced the airline to abandon most of its flights from London's Heathrow Airport.

The 4,000 maintenance engineers continued their 3-day-old ban on special shift-work and overtime. All domestic and European flights and nine of the airline's intercontinental services were canceled today.

Bangladesh Toll: 748

DACCA, April 4 (Reuters).—At least 748 persons died and 5,000 were injured in Friday's tornado in Bangladesh, according to latest figures today.



CLOSE CALL—Part of single-coach diesel passenger train hanging over Stourbridge Station in Worcester, England, after overshooting station and crashing into wall. Fortunately no one was passing underneath at the time. The driver and nine passengers were slightly injured but not seriously enough to be hospitalized.

War Veterans Gather for Virginia Party

Kurdish Refugees Fete New Year in U.S.

By Juan Williams

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Salah-Zandi joined the Kurdish Revolutionary Army in his native Iraq when he was 16.

Eight years later, Salah-Zandi spent Saturday night celebrating the Kurdish New Year by dancing in nearby Falls Church, Va., with the Persi Merga Dancers, a group formed by five of his friends from the war years. The Kurds, he called, their political movement at home in Iraq the Persi Merga, which means "Facing Death."

The dancing stopped abruptly at one point Saturday night, when Gen. Mustafa Barzani, the exiled leader of the Kurdish people and head of the Revolutionary Army, stepped through the door of the Best Western Motel, the site of the party.

"Bar hiji Barzani! Long live Barzani!" shouted the revelers, many of whom were among the 350 Kurds who took refuge with Gen. Barzani in the United States last year.

Gen. Barzani and fellow refugees came to this country a year after the United States and Iran stopped giving aid to the Kurdish forces. Without their support, Gen. Barzani could no longer fight off the troops of Iraq's Baath regime, which was trying to force the Kurds off their oil-rich homeland in northwestern Iraq.

100,000 Surrendered

Faced with what they claimed was the prospect of mass murder if they continued fighting without outside support, the Kurdish Revolutionary Army—a force of 100,000 men—surrendered to the Iraqis.

After that surrender, Kurds began an exodus that took them first to Iran, where they say they were mistreated, and then back into Iraq.

"But it was no good in Iraq," said Mohammed Doski, head of the Kurdish American Society. "The Iraqis put 10,000 Kurds in concentration camps and they sent about 300,000 others to the south, away from the homeland. The south is desert."

Last year, the United States accepted its first Kurdish refugees—the group of 350. On Saturday, in Falls Church, the Kurds held their first celebration of the Kurdish New Year on U.S. soil.

The festival, called Neoz (new day), is usually celebrated on March 21, the first day of

Pretoria Denies Amnesty Charge

PRETORIA, April 4 (Reuters).

—South Africa's chief deputy commissioner of police, Lt. Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, has denied allegations by Amnesty International that police torture detainees being questioned in South-West Africa (Namibia).

"The allegations are totally unfounded and ridiculous," he said. "There are very few political detainees in South-West Africa." South Africa administers the former German colony, in defiance of a United Nations call for its independence.

In a report yesterday, the London-based human-rights organization had said: "Persistent reports received over a period of months indicate that the use of torture is institutionalized in Namibia. It is employed almost on a routine basis by security police during interrogation of political detainees."

U.S. A-Blast Delayed

LAS VEGAS, April 4 (UPI).—Unfavorable wind conditions today caused postponement for 24 hours of a scheduled test of a nuclear bomb beneath the Nevada Desert.

DEATH NOTICE

VON NOLCKEN, Bernhard Gustav Axel of 44 Avenue Gabriel, Paris, France. A member of New York Stock Exchange and a Special Partner of Glaxo and Co. Died March 30, 1977, Paris, France. Beloved husband of Madeleine, loving father of Marie Christine and dear brother of Baronesse Betty Bahr of Munich, Germany. Funeral service will be private. In lieu of flowers family requests donations be sent to his memory to the building fund of the American Hospital, Neully or cancer research (Professeur Schwarzenberg, Hopital de Villejuif).

Californian Proud of His Work

For Human Guinea Pig, Pain Is Pleasure

By Bella Stumbo

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—After the holiday season, business has picked up again for Terry, a 31-year-old Californian. Researchers all over Los Angeles County are again eager to purchase bits of his body and pieces of his mind for their assorted experiments.

Without a trace of self-consciousness, he raised his chin to show three tiny pink holes amid the stubble—one of them still stitched together with a ragged strand of black thread. For those three skin "plugs," acne researchers had paid him \$45. And next week they would buy two more. But since those would come from his back and leave less visible scars, they would fetch only \$7.50 each.

To Terry, who earned about \$3,000 last year as a self-described "professional human research subject," skin biopsies are merely small change, like selling blood and semen, or doing work for assorted anesthesiologists who, last year, paid him \$30 almost weekly for breathing such stuff as novocaine and radioactive gases.

Instead, he said, any professional knows that the "really big money" requires a certain amount of pain or more than a few minutes of time. Like drug and alcohol studies in which, after they get you really drunk or stoned, they've got to keep you around a few hours, just to get you straight again.

He ticked off his confirmed and pending sales:

First, there is a \$70 cancer study in which "they insert a tube down your nose and throat, through the esophagus and suck out several thousand lung cells."

And he has just landed "a really terrific job" where for \$100 a day for two days, researchers would "stick a catheter into my arm and draw blood while I ride an exercise bicycle, to the point of exhaustion, I think . . ."

That, he believes, is an experiment involving the breathing rate for heart patients.

The prospects also are good for another cancer study, "where they insert a fairly large needle into your hip. I think, and extract

bone marrow." That would probably pay about \$100.

Finally, there are a couple of drug-alcohol studies "where they pay you just to get stoned."

Pride in His Work

He grinned. Then he became solemn. Because Terry, who has a university economics degree and might conceivably find a more conventional job, does not want anybody to think that he takes his chosen profession lightly. He takes pride in his work.

"The field of medical research is one increasingly encumbered by legislation and bureaucracy," he said. "And it's because the press sensationalizes the issue, furthering all the bogus ideas people already have about human research subjects."

"To tell you the truth, I compare my work to that of a prostitute. I mean, so what if I give a little bit of my body? I'm not hurt. I get paid. And, maybe, as a fringe benefit, somebody else will even benefit."

© Los Angeles Times.

Makarios Resting After Suffering A Heart Attack

NICOSIA, April 4 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, 64, suffered a mild heart attack while celebrating the liturgy yesterday but he was in satisfactory condition today and remained "in charge of state affairs," official sources said.

A later bulletin said President Makarios was resting but was "keeping in close touch with the affairs of the island," from his personal quarters.

His Beatitude continues to be in charge of state affairs. In particular he remains in close contact with the Greek-Cypriot delegation (at talks in Vienna on Cyprus's future) and continues to give the necessary instructions," the bulletin said.

The sources said President Makarios became ill while celebrating a Palm Sunday liturgy here. "They said he did not interrupt the service even though he could hardly stand."

Negotiators Divided

VIENNA, April 4 (UPI).—Cyprus negotiators ended their fourth day of talks today still divided on the key issue of territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriots, conference officials said.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who presided over the first three days of negotiations, left for Paris today. Mr. Waldheim said there would be no solution to the island conflict at the current session of the talks.

Dayan Ends Rift, Returns to Labor

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI).—Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan decided yesterday to return to the Labor party election list at the urging of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Israeli television said that Gen. Dayan, who earlier withdrew from the Labor list and threatened to join opposition forces, received written assurances from Mr. Rabin that led to his return.

Labor ranks would have been badly split in the May 17 national elections if Gen. Dayan had left the ranks, party officials said. Mr. Rabin and Gen. Dayan met yesterday and the national radio said later that the written clarifications by Mr. Rabin dealt with his views about West Bank matters.

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Yukuda Top Aide Gets Soviet Visa After 2-Day Wait

OKYO, April 4 (UPI).—After two-day delay, the Soviet Union today issued a visa to Yuki Takso, Yukuda's top aide, to allow him to go to Moscow to try to settle the deadlocked Japanese-Soviet fishery negotiations.

News of the granting of a visa to the Cabinet's chief secretary, Naoto Sonoda, was conveyed to the Foreign Ministry this morning by Alexander Shavov, chief of the consular section at the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Sonoda, originally scheduled to depart Saturday, will leave for Moscow tomorrow, carrying personal letters from Mr. Yukuda, Soviet Communist party chief and Premier Leonid Brezhnev, and Premier Kiyoshi.

The Japanese government was informed Saturday when the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that the visa would not be forthcoming immediately, saying: "It is a weekend and there is no reason to issue visas before Monday."

Bilateral fishery talks have been under way simultaneously in Tokyo and in Moscow since March 15. The Tokyo talks are trying to set quotas for salmon, trout and herring in the western Pacific. The Moscow conference seeks an interim agreement on terms for Japanese fishing in the Soviet Union's newly declared 200-mile economic zone, which was close to Japanese fishermen as of today.

Harold Stern, 54, Dies; Directed Theater Gallery

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Harold Stern, 54, director of the Theater Gallery of Art since 1970, died yesterday after a long illness.

An internationally known scholar in the field of Japanese antiquities, Dr. Stern devoted his career in the art world to improving cultural exchanges between the United States and the Far East. He wrote several books on many articles on Oriental art.

While he was director of the gallery, which houses one of the world's foremost collections of Near and Far Eastern art, the gallery acquired numerous pieces of Japanese Buddhist sculpture, Japanese screen paintings from the Ukiyo school and Chinese, Japanese and Near Eastern ceramics.

Dr. Stern studied Japanese while serving in the Army during World War II. He earned a doctorate after the war in Far Eastern art history. In 1949, he came to the Far from Michigan on research scholarship. He was promoted the gallery's assistant director in 1962.

Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois

TOKYO, April 4 (AP).—Shirley Graham Du Bois, 77, the widow of Black American civil-rights leader W. E. B. Du Bois, has died in Peking of cancer, the Chinese news agency reported today.

It said Mrs. Du Bois, who had made four previous visits to China, returned there in February of last year to be treated for an advanced case of breast cancer. She failed to respond to treatment and died March 27, the agency said.

Bishop Pierre-Marie Theas

PAU, France, April 4 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Pierre-Marie Theas, 83, who as bishop of Lourdes and Tarbes for 23 years supervised the building of the world's largest underground church, the basilica at Lourdes, has died here.

Pretrial Hearings to Prepare Charges

Menten Loses Bid to Avoid Trial by Dutch

AMSTERDAM, April 4 (AP).—A special court here said today that 80 witnesses from eight nations will be called during hearings to be held next month to prepare charges against millionaire Dutch art collector Pieter Menten, 78, who is accused of committing war crimes as an officer of the Nazis SS.

Prosecutor Frans Habermehl said at a preliminary hearing today that the initial charge is that Mr. Menten committed crimes against humanity in the period from July to September, 1941, in the then-Polish villages of Podhorce and Urysz by taking part in... executions against the populations of these towns. The two communities in the

Soviet Ukraine were then occupied by the Nazis.

Mr. Menten's attorney, Leo van Heijningen, told the three judges that his client should not be tried on any charge stemming from World War II. He said that a Dutch court in 1952 absolved Mr. Menten of charges of associating with the wartime enemy. "You cannot retry him now," the lawyer said.

The president of the court, Johan Schröder, and two associate judges ruled that Mr. Menten can be tried on allegations of war crimes, despite a further contention by the defense that the statute of limitations—normally 18 years—applied in his case.

Justice Schröder set a legal precedent when he announced: "We want to be sure that we do our utmost to do justice here and, to achieve that, the bench has decided that as of May 9 we will hear both prosecution and defense witnesses under oath

before we decide on all the charges against Menten. This procedure will also save time."

The court said that witnesses who come from abroad for the hearings will not necessarily be asked to return for the trial. They will include Soviet dissident historian Andrei Amalrik, Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal and Soviet and Polish prosecutors.

Mr. Menten, looking drawn and ill, was escorted into the courtroom by two guards and a nurse. The defendant, a diabetic, is being treated at a penitentiary hospital near The Hague.

Addressing the court, the defendant accused the news media, the Justice Ministry and the court of having collaborated with the Soviet KGB and the Polish government to "rob me of my freedom and destroy me mentally."

"There is no justice in my case," he said. "You make holy cows from Stalinist proof," he said.

Soviet Movies To Vie With Easter Rites

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI).—Soviet motion-picture theaters will offer special midnight showings of films this year in competition with Holy Saturday rites at Orthodox churches.

It is the first time that the state-run movie theaters have scheduled shows in direct competition with the Moscow churches' midnight services, which are looked upon with disfavor by the Communist hierarchy.

Special Christmas and Easter observances in the Russian Orthodox Church have traditionally drawn capacity crowds in spite of the official discouragement and young hoodlums' occasional harassment of worshippers.

Water Rationing Could Erode San Francisco's Fresh Loo

By Bill Richards

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (WP).—This urbane city, which prides itself on its life-style patrician ways, is about to become the home of recycled bathwater, the unwashed executive and the unflushed toilet.

Capitulating at last to the necessities of water conservation in the midst of the West's worst drought on record, officials have prepared the final touches on the first mandatory water-rationing plan to be imposed on a major U.S. city.

The plan orders a 25-per-cent cut in water use by all of San Francisco's 670,000 residents. The same rule will apply to hotels, most offices and all industries, except those such as car washes or breweries, where water is essential to their operation.

The regulations require that all new construction be equipped with water-saving devices and

the watering of cemeteries and golf courses be banned. Residents will not be allowed to wash cars or sidewalks with hoses and no outside watering that allows runoff to the sewer or gutter will be allowed.

"We need a 25-per-cent cut in the city's water use right now or there won't be any water coming out of the faucet by next January," said Kenneth Boyd, general manager of the San Francisco Water Department.

The city has been the last hold-out in the general water rationing in effect throughout the San Francisco Bay area. Some suburbs, such as those in Marin County, north of San Francisco, have cut water use to as low as 43 gallons a day per person—a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

Despite the San Francisco cutbacks, which are scheduled to begin within a week as the Water Department sends quotas to its customers, there was a certain

before-the-siege janniness among some city officials last week. "The Scotch-and-water drinkers will just have to shift to drinking it on the rocks," said an aide to Mayor George Moscone.

The mayor, on his way from City Hall to a waterless luncheon engagement, said that the restrictions might not harm the city's image. "It's really a state of mind we're after," he said. "The real essentials to the life-style San Francisco projects aren't going to change."

Cars Stay Dirty Nevertheless, signs of the drought's effects are in evidence everywhere. Arriving travelers at San Francisco International Airport are met by recorded announcements urging them to save water. Car-rental agents warn that there may be a little grime on their vehicles because they no longer wash them.

Virtually all the city's hotels have small signs in their rooms urging guests not to overuse the toilet or the shower. Some motels

have stopped changing linens daily in order to conserve water.

At the Mark Hopkins Hotel Nob Hill, where guests pay \$265 a day for a suite, cards were being distributed gestating that tourists not trash down the toilets at galling a flush.

"We're not using hoses to our terrace greenery and garage isn't washing cars more," said Lew Malone, food beverage manager for the room hotel.

Guests do not get water their meals unless they ask for it and the hotel laundry recut the number of rinses daily wash load from seven to three. In the kitchen, the longer guests stay, the longer under running water they used to. Mr. Malone

Unusual Changes "It's a matter of survival good citizenship," he said, "can't argue with that."

While blanched asparagus, dusty rental cars may be pendable frills, water rationing already in effect in San Francisco's suburbs has brought basic and unusual changes in habits.

"We simply do not flush toilets anymore," said Pat Shaw, whose husband, Joel, is a lawyer and mayor of the 1 County suburb of Corte Madera, about 10 miles north of San Francisco.

Instead, she said, their member family saves its bathroom water and dumps it down the toilet. The procedure has been common throughout the city of 9,000 since water rationing went into effect there Feb.

At the Montgomery Ward in Corte Madera, 242-gallon are selling briskly at \$4.95. "People are taking their washing-machine water and pum it out to the tubs and using it to water their plants," said Nort Hoag, a salesman.

Bill's Displayed "Everyone we know takes very seriously," said Pat Shaw, a Corte Madera fire like other residents, he dis his latest water bill the way people show visitors a diploma.

Mr. Williams' fire department has not had a "wet" practice session in months and he said company will begin training sessions next month in how to water while putting out fires.

"It's a whole new way of and sometimes it gets kind absurd," said William Lauri homeowner in the Marin County suburb of Mill Valley. "You to a party and people bring their own water. And when you for the bathroom, they look you like you're gonna rob place."

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Red Discounts Giscard Critic

PARIS, April 3 (IBT).—Kanapa, French Communist Party Politburo member, said that it was both "normal" and "natural" for his party to meet with U.S. diplomats.

Mr. Kanapa, who met two top officials from the Embassy here, was responding President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's criticism of the meeting during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit here Saturday.

"It is normal and natural people take an interest in positions and propositions," Kanapa said. "The Ameri have done so, even if they a little later than some others. He said that the U.S. into was to be expected since Communists 'may be called to participate in a few more in national responsibilities.'"

He said he was "astonished" that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was irritated by the meetings.

Indonesian Plane In Crash Landing

JAKARTA, April 4 (Reuters).—All 23 persons aboard an Indonesian plane made a crash landing in a jungle near the town of Palembang, about 100 miles from the capital, Jakarta, on Saturday.

The plane was carrying million rupiah (about \$1.2 million) for the state trading company.

at Tottori.

Pakistan, Afghanistan Resume Air Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI).—Air links between Pakistan and Afghanistan, severed last Tuesday while over 100,000 were restored yesterday.

The announcement that airlines of the two countries would resume regular flight

Pakistan International Air made its first flight yesterday from Peshawar to Kabul as government spokesman said

garrisoned the Aryana Airlines

by airlines will operate twice a week. Commercial

between the countries was in three years ago because

border dispute.

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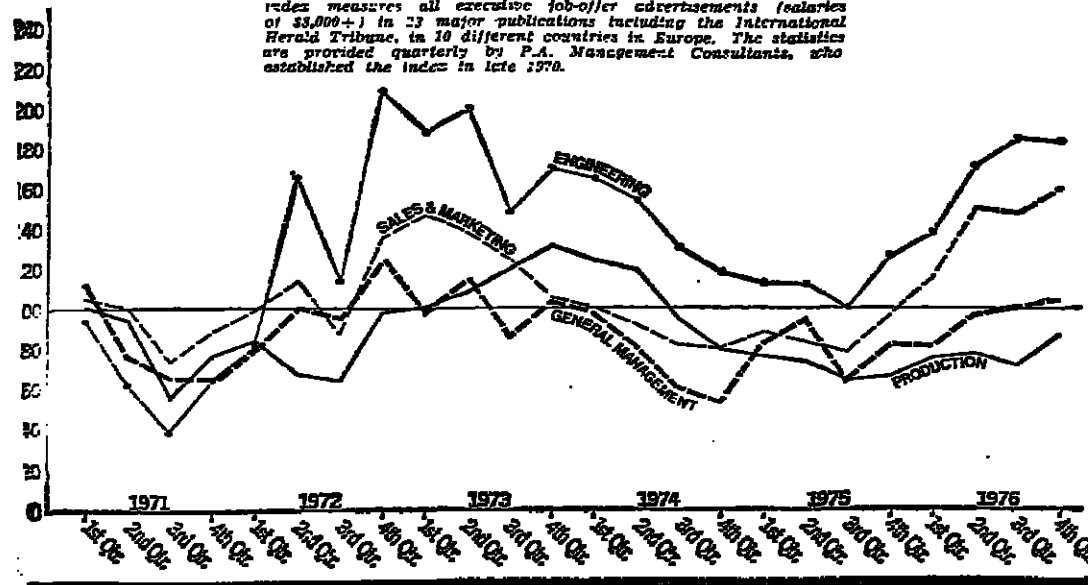
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1976 "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" shows major increase in Engineering and Sales jobs

After almost 3 years of decline engineering and sales job-offers show excellent strength, management and production jobs have returned to 1970 levels

The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$1,000+) in 23 major publications including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.D. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.



FASHION

Gallop in 12 Directions
the Ready-to-Wear Shows

By Susan Smith

S (LIT)—Fashion gallop off in a dozen directions each during winter ready-to-wear shows as designers gave imaginations free rein and models out dressed like ring from 18th-century s to balloons.

Yves Saint Laurent, whose usually wind up as classics, couple of wacky outfits, the elegant matron next climbing into knit shorts, tights and fringed-cuffed or the clown-like bloomers, e-shoulder blouse and y cone-shaped velvet hat.

is were one of Saint at's big themes and most em were knit and baggy, et in all collections, the t shapes were the biggest ous soave pants, jodhpurs, ars, sweat pants with l.

But Karl Lagerfeld did out 18th-century tight satin breeches. Every length is in, as zoomed up and down, sometimes at the will of the r. Lagerfeld's models hith- nkle-length dresses up to igh on one side by tucking in waistbands of tight un- ath. Knee-length dresses e minds when bloused over tied at the hips.

ts and tops were cut gen- y—blouses over pleated smocks over full skirts. Laurent showed himself r of the short smock. And mock dress, loosely flut- round the calf with ruffle

trum, was the best new dress shape.

The real mini look was given a big vote by pioneer designers who put giant-sized sweaters over tights or long johns and left off skirts and trousers entirely. No-body over 20 could or should wear it.

The same applies to Kenzo's new mini-balloon dress. Models looking like lacy lollipops cantered out in mohair balloons for day and pastel plaid balloons for evening. Kenzo, who is a major trend setter and who revived the mini look last year, also did hobbie skirts and oversized suits—blazers to the knee and baggy pants held up with drawstring waists. He even knew what his imitators will do with balloons and hobbies. They're already doing the big blazer—usually over an extra full calf-length skirt. Kenzo had a better idea, he popped his over the balloons as mini coats.

What else did designers dream up for keeping warm? All kinds of jackets, from Saint Laurent's cossonak coat sawed off at the hips to Ungaro's big windbreaker in plaid mohair. There were shawls, capes, Sherlock Holmes coats and sleeves in big squares which wrapped over with another cover around the neck. Regular coats were a minority.

And everybody did what Sonia Rykiel and Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorofée Bis) have been doing for years—big sweater coats. Rykiel's were ingenious reversible



Above left: Yves Saint Laurent's wide smock and short skirt for parties. Right: Kenzo's hobbie skirt.



ones with a jacket attached—each with its own set of sleeves and drawstring. But you needn't wear both sleeves at once—jacket side out, coat sleeves poked through slits under jacket sleeves and vice versa.

Jacobson did sweater coats with funny color-book landscapes on the back—roads, trees, houses, clouds, racing cars. Definitely in details were bat-

wing or any other kind of big sleeve, ruffles, pleated frills, woolly yarn fringe, and fur on collars and hems and everywhere in between.

Designers usually turned their day clothes into evening wear by changing the fabric from wool, mohair, corduroy to crepe de chine, satin, velvet, taffeta, chiffon and anything with a lame print.

For the head there were knitted helmets, men's fedoras, floppy berets, cockney caps and Robin Hood hats. For the feet, boots as big as waders, musketeer boots, crepe-soled sports shoes, ballet slippers and stiletto heels.

If it all sounds pretty wild, that's because designers and everybody else have enjoyed kicking over the traces of a uniform look. The whole approach to

women's clothes these days is casual.

But you don't have to dress like a musketeer or Robin Hood. Jean Louis Scherrer did beautifully tailored cashmere jackets and skirts. Paro Rahamane, who does bizarre metal clothing in his couture collection, showed his first winter ready-to-wear line, and it was so conservative your Aunt Ethel could wear it.

LONDON

Young Designers Generate
Excitement in Fall Clothes

By Gail Gregg

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—The autumn-winter creations of a group of young designers paraded recently at a Mayfair press show are generating lots of excitement in British fashion circles.

The excitement stems both from the imaginative, fun and wearable clothes the 20 designers produced, and from the tremendous export success their two-year-old coalition, the London Designer Collections, is enjoying.

"The particular group is outstandingly successful because it's good high fashion that's well made and by foreign currency standards is very well priced," Peter Randel, managing director of the British Clothing Export Council, said.

"It marks a shift from being known as a down-market country to an up-market country which is going to be the salvation of the British fashion industry." The show was the fifth the young designers have staged as a group. They organized LDC in 1975. When they decided they could improve their export business by withdrawing from the huge and sometimes shabby British International Fashion Fair and sponsoring their own show.

Their business has boomed ever since. Although each designer works and often markets his or her designs individually, the umbrella LDC is there to offer sales help, to coordinate seasonal showings and to recommend markets, director Annette Worsley-Taylor said.

Last year, LDC's 25 designers did £2.5 million export business, another £1.5 million business in Britain.

The entire British fashion in-

dustry did a \$550 million export business that same year.

And the young designers have been exporting to markets traditionally tough for the British industry to break into. They sell to shops in West Germany, France, Italy and the United States, where several of them have set up branch offices.

The group has been successful, Randel said, because "this has always been a country in which everyone expects things to be done for you. This is a group that's prepared to do something for itself."

The Collections

The collections range from Ann Beltrano's spectacular evening dresses—black silk printed with name and trimmed with Indian braiding and coins, to Christian's soft sweaters in dove grays, beige and tobacco, to Chatters' traditionally tailored tweeds and leathers, to Michiko's hot pink and emerald green acrylic jackets that reverse to pure white wool and are worn over mini dresses.

And the wholesale prices are bound to look attractive to the eyes of foreign buyers, especially when the quality fabrics—mohairs, leather, jerseys, silks—are taken into account.

'Octuplets' Born. Die
In East Germany

JENA, East Germany, April 4 (UPI).—A 29-year-old woman gave birth during the weekend to eight children but none survived, the East German news service ADN reported today.

It said the babies—four boys and four girls—were born after only five months but had no deformities. "They were not capable of living," ADN said.

couting for French Families With International Plumbing

By Naomi Barry

RIS (LIT).—Evelyn Jankowski, a young French teacher-emigrated to the United States four years ago, was back in France last week on her third since January on what most would call a hopeless task: finding French families for French families.

International standards of plumbing who would be willing to pay screened Americans as pay-guests.

Miss Jankowski's family, who in Lille (her paternal grandmother came from Poland), warn that such a business could succeed, pointing out that French rarely open their doors even to each other. How-

appy letters have come from a host and hostess. The French woman partner, she has secured contracts with 80 French families who meet her requirements.

Everybody needs extra money but the welcoming families must not be in the position of offering bed and breakfast as their principal source of income. The ideal candidates are those who fit into the category of a *relais de campagne* without actually being in the business. Reasons for joining the Chez des Amis family are multiple. Original members were friends of Miss Jankowski who

through the household by announcing she liked them so well she was going to stay until fully recovered. The family phoned Chez des Amis in New York and announced, "At no price, no way."

On her present prospecting trip, Miss Jankowski had gone down to the Loire where she signed up a retired colonel near Blois who hunts and rides horseback and a young couple in Tours who run a language school. Her first criterion is: Would she like to stay in such a house if not, the interview is terminated.

Everybody needs extra money but the welcoming families must not be in the position of offering bed and breakfast as their principal source of income. The ideal candidates are those who fit into the category of a *relais de campagne* without actually being in the business. Reasons for joining the Chez des Amis family are multiple. Original members were friends of Miss Jankowski who

persuaded them to take the gamble. Others had experienced such largesse of hospitality on visits to the United States that it seemed a gesture of reciprocity. One man was restoring a chateau, and decided that a few guests would pay for some of the improvements. A few far-seeing parents thought they might build up a network of American acquaintances who one day would accept their teen-aged children on vacation and introduce them to the American way of life.

An engineer and his wife, an interior designer, own a 17th century abbey 100 kilometers north of Toulouse. They are

escaped Parisians who at first accepted paying guests because of friendship for Miss Jankowski. They have four extra bedrooms and during 1976 took in 12 sets of people, ranging in age from 25 to 80. They had such a good time that last year they hosted 80 sets.

An export director of a large manufacturing firm whose wife runs a boutique, lives in a 17th century converted farmhouse between Nîmes and Arles. Another couple are teachers in Paris during the winter but spend their summers in a huge stone house in Provence which has one section dating back to the 12th century.

DANCE

Royal Ballet Turns to Neumeier

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—In its none-too-successful search for new choreography, the Royal Ballet has at last turned to John Neumeier, the young American who is such a success in Germany and so little regarded in his own country.

European critics, including British visitors, have regularly praised his work, first in Frankfurt and more recently in Hamburg, where he directs the ballet.

Until last Thursday, only two of his ballets had been seen in England—his very complex "Don Juan" performed by the National Ballet of Canada and "Frontiers," a small-scale early piece created for the Scottish Ballet and speedily dropped by them. The Royal Ballet was to some extent taking a gamble—would the majority of British critics and the ballet-going public as a whole take to Neumeier's distinctive style?

The audience's answer, to judge by the enthusiastic ovation at Thursday's premiere, is yes. The applause was longer and the cheering louder than I can remember for any recent new ballet, except for Ashton's masterpiece, "A Month in the Country." The press the next day was mixed but the Sunday papers, with more time to consider their verdicts, were definitively favorable. My own feeling, after only one viewing, is that Neumeier's "The Fourth Symphony" is a major work by a major choreographer perfectly wedded to Mahler's music, beautiful to look at and providing challenging opportunities for most of the Royal Ballet's best dancers. There is always doubt about any Mahler ballet, whether such rich emotional music really needs the addition of dance. And Neumeier's works need to be seen more than once, because of the complex ideas invested in his choreography. "The Fourth Symphony" can be appreciated right away if only as an abstract work.

Its exact dramatic significance escaped me. Wayne Sleep gradually discovers life and love, first watching others, then dancing with Stephen Beagley as a kind of alter ego and joining innocent young Denise Nunn in a tender, exploratory pas de deux.

He sits on the stage, staring into space, as Lynn Seymour and David Wall dance and as she encounters Michael Coleman. Finally, as shadows fall and the adults apparently revert to childhood, he leaves to explore the world in his turn. A program note explaining that Seymour and Wall are Sleep's parents would have helped understanding. Sleep's birth at the beginning should be more obvious. At present attention is distracted by a series of pretty, patterned cur-

tains rising into the air, the only complaint about Maroo Arturo Marelli's decors, which change simply and attractively between each movement, leaving the stage bare at the end.

We must be grateful to Neumeier for making a big, rewarding role for Wayne Sleep, a diminutive dancer with a strong personality and technique who has long needed choreography specially designed to develop his full star potential. He is so perfectly cast as the boy gazing at the world in wide-eyed wonder that he may prove difficult to replace. But then that was thought about Nerina, Blair Grant and Holden when they created Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée": since then, innumerable dancers have triumphed in it.

Saturday it was the turn of Mikhail Baryshnikov, ballet's latest superstar, to follow his ardent Romeo with the most humorous Colas ever seen.

Handwriting Expert Comes
To Defense of Hauptmann

By Peter Kihss

CLEARWATER, Fla. (UPI).—A handwriting expert has charged that ransom notes used to convict Bruno Richard Hauptmann, electrocuted April 3, 1936, in the Charles Lindbergh Jr. baby kidnapping, had been "overwritten" with changes she said amounted to "forgery."

The analyst was Hilda Zaenglein Braumlich when she and seven other experts were asked by Hauptmann defense counsel to study the defendant's writing and the extortion notes. They were allowed to examine the notes Jan. 12, 1935, with a New Jersey state trooper standing behind each analyst.

Only one of the eight was ever called as a defense witness to contradict opinions of eight prosecution experts who contended that Hauptmann wrote all 14 ransom notes and a message left by the baby's kidnapper on March 1, 1932.

Mrs. Braumlich, 70 years old Feb. 10 and twice widowed, lives here under the name of her second husband, which she asked not be published. Beside the door of her memento-crowded home

on a palm-tree street is the slogan, "Jesus now more than ever."

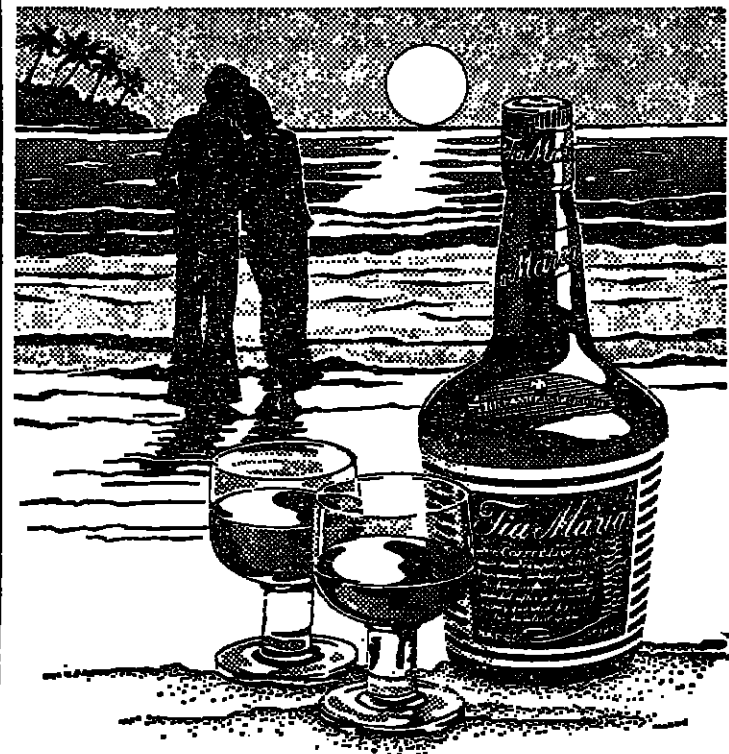
Mrs. Braumlich said that when she told Edward Reilly, chief defense counsel, on Feb. 2, 1935, what she proposed to testify to on the next morning, he excitedly declared, "You're not going to do that," and ordered her to leave the Flemington, N.J., scene of the trial that night. "Tell people you are sick," she said he had told her. "Reilly didn't want the truth to come out," she charged. She said she became frightened for her life, hid with a farmer and left in disguise the next day.

She said that she later attempted to tell her story to the defendant's wife, Anna, but was never able to reach her. In a long-suppressed letter of Dec. 27, 1935 (LIT, March 29), Hauptmann wrote his mother that he had become convinced that Reilly "worked with the prosecutor."

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Reserves in U.K. at Record High

Gain in Month Is \$1.83 Billion

LONDON, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The official reserves rose \$1.83 billion last month to a record \$39.5 billion, reflecting government borrowing and large private capital inflows, the Treasury announced.

Despite its new-found riches, Bank of England continued to hold sterling at around \$1.72. It has been for the last few weeks. Some foreign exchange experts were predicting the central bank would continue its policy of holding sterling.

The rise in reserves represents a 5-per-cent increase from February's \$37.7 billion. The March increase exceeded the previous peak of \$38.5 billion in November, 1974.

The nation's foreign reserves now more than doubled the figure stood at \$18.2 billion in January, 1974.

Treasury spokesman said that the increase included \$750 million from a \$1.5-billion, seven-year Treasury loan arranged in this year. In addition, \$600 million came from other government-sponsored borrowing abroad.

The government regulations limiting the use of sterling to international trade not only Britain also contributed to the rise in reserves, the spokesman said.

Capital Inflows

From these inflows, confidence in sterling's high and high U.S. interest rates have attracted substantial private capital for the consecutive month.

Treasury said that a portion of last month's inflow resulted from the unwinding of adverse pattern on commercial payments in trading—known as "carry" and "lag"—which built up last year's sterling crisis.

Moreover, foreign investors have been attracted to U.K. government bonds because of the relatively high rates of interest and the Treasury spokesman said. However, he pointed out that interest rates have recently fallen from 14.25 per cent at the beginning of the year to 10.25 per cent.

This led to a reversal of the trend in British securities the near future, which could lead to a drain on Britain's reserves, observers added.

Resale Possible

The Treasury said subscribers are expected to purchase the foreign currency notes from their existing holdings of sterling and will be expected normally to resell the notes until maturity.

However, the Treasury added that "a number of leading banks and securities houses have agreed to assist holders to sell their notes should they need to do so."

For those central banks substituting sterling debt for the dollar notes, an exchange rate of \$1.7185 per pound will be used.

The other exchange rates are 4.1098 deutsche marks per pound, 4.3733 Swiss francs per pound, and 472.019 yen per pound.

The Treasury said the subscription period will close April 14 and that information on the amounts taken up will be made available thereafter.

Although the Treasury said the terms of its exchange offer were "based on such market conditions as there are," it seemed quite likely that Britain could float notes in the Eurobond market at cheaper rates than it was offering to central banks.

For example, 10-year Eurodollar note issues of Ontario Hydro and Bell Canada are currently under offer in the Eurobond market with indicated coupon rates of 8 and 7 3/4 per cent, respectively. This compares with the 7 7/8 per cent the Treasury is offering for its 10-year notes.

In the deutsche mark sector of the Eurobond market, Sweden is currently raising 250 million DM with seven-year notes bearing 6 1/2 per cent, or one point less than the rate on the U.K. DM note offer.

Recently, Kyushu Electric Power Co. floated seven-year notes in Switzerland at a rate bearing 5 1/4 per cent, or at five-eighths of a point less than the U.K. Swiss franc note offer.

However, most official holders of sterling balances can be presumed to have acquired their sterling at much higher exchange rates than those used for the exchange offer. Consequently,

has enabled the Bank of England to hold sterling on an even keel by warding off any downward pressure on the rate. Additionally, the bank has boosted its reserves by selling sterling whenever the rate has shown any sign of rising appreciably. As a result, sterling has traded within a narrow band from \$1.70 to \$1.72 since the beginning of the year, in marked contrast to its erratic fluctuations in 1976.

accepting the exchange offer will involve a capital loss. Moreover, sterling interest rates remain much higher than those in dollars, deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen. These considerations presumably accounted for the relatively generous terms for the exchange offer.

Britain Details Refunding Of Official Sterling Balances

LONDON, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Britain is offering foreign central banks to exchange up to \$3 billion of sterling debt for notes denominated in dollars, deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen at interest rates that appear to be higher than prevailing market rates.

The Treasury said today that the exchange offer reflects "deliberate adjustments" from normal market conditions to encourage official holders to accept changes in the currency composition and maturity of their reserves.

The offer consists of five, seven and 10-year notes denominated in dollars bearing annual interest at, respectively, 8 3/8, 8 5/8 and 8 7/8 per cent.

The deutsche mark notes, due 1984, bear 7 1/2 per cent. The Swiss franc notes, due 1984, bear 5 7/8 per cent while the Japanese yen notes, due 1984, bear 8 per cent.

In all cases, the notes will be negotiable and offered at par.

Oil Exporters To Help Italy

ROME, April 4.—Venezuela has agreed to make a loan to Italy once its loan indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund has been concluded, Italy's Foreign Trade Minister said today.

In the meantime, Venezuela has deposited on a short-term basis with the Italian banking system funds totaling around \$400 million, ministry sources said.

These form part of the banking system's short-term debt with external creditors which at the end of February totaled \$3.73 billion, compared with currency reserves of \$2.80 billion.

The agreement with Venezuela, reached during a visit to Caracas by Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola, who returned here this weekend, represents Italy's first successful conclusion of a loan pact with an oil producing country, the ministry sources said.

The exact amount and conditions of the loan have yet to be decided, they said.

In related news, Iraq plans to grant Italy industrial contracts worth \$600 million, Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin said today.

Details will be fixed next month, he told a press conference, but gave no details of the contracts themselves.

However, they will pay for the equivalent of 40 per cent of Italian oil purchases from Iraq, he said.

Industry sources said the contracts involve about 60 firms, members of a consortium led by Fiat in which the state-owned engineering group Finmeccanica is also playing a major role.

Output Gain Slows

In other news today, the government reported that industrial production in February was up 9.7 per cent from a year earlier. This compared with a 13-per-cent rise in January.

The February index stood at 126.7 (1970 equals 100). For the first two months, production was 11.8 per cent higher than in the year-earlier period.

The government also reported that minimum wage levels continued to rise sharply in February due to a hike in the cost of living wage escalator.

Wages in all blue-collar sectors rose 2.9 per cent or more, while those for white-collar workers gained 16.8 per cent or more. The bureau noted that the cost-of-living index in February was 22.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

"smooth" fluctuations. "They've stayed out for the most part," says one trader, "and any intervention has been very small."

That is in sharp contrast with last year, when the central bank periodically intervened with sometimes massive buying of dollars to keep the yen's rate from surging.

The relatively modest recent activity of the Bank of Japan is reflected in the country's reserves, which totaled just under \$17 billion in March, up \$174 million from the month before. The reserve total was the highest since March, 1973. But there had been steeper increases in some recent months. In the 12 months to March, 31, reserves jumped a total of \$2.2 billion.

Some analysts say that the yen's rise has been helped along by foreigners, especially from the Middle East and Southeast Asia. But a number of other specialists dispute the impact. "There hasn't been any important influence from speculative purchases at the moment," one contends.

Whatever the yen's rate, there seems to be a growing feeling among Japanese officials that the intervention that has characterized the Tokyo foreign-exchange market may be dwindling.

Says one high official of the Ministry of Finance, "Under present circumstances, it isn't wise for the government or the central bank to have some illusory effort of a rate and to make efforts to protect it. The cost involved is tremendous."

Poles Reduce Investments To Cut Debt

Total Owed in West Estimated at \$8 Billion

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, April 4 (NYT).—Poland's soaring indebtedness to the West is causing concern in the Communist bloc and the West and has resulted in a scaling down of investments in this country.

One of the casualties has apparently been General Motors Corp., which has been trying for two years to conclude an agreement with Poland for a \$1-billion truck plant. About six weeks ago, an official of the company said it would have to "go another way," if an agreement was not reached in three or four months.

The exact size of Poland's debt to the West remains an official secret, but Western analysts estimate it at roughly \$8 billion. The debt service ratio—the proportion of new credit that must be spent paying off previous debts—has reached about 25 per cent, a level comparable to that in Mexico and Brazil, whose economies are considered to be in serious difficulties.

The huge debt to the West could have profound political and economic consequences in a country where worker dissatisfaction lies close to the surface.

Polish planners (as well as a number of Western economists and businessmen) see the problem as real but exaggerated by most Western economic writers.

Stanislaw Brzozek, director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, said:

"In the period 1971-75, we overinvested in period of dynamic growth. Salaries have risen 40 per cent in the past five years and consumption increased dramatically."

"We, too, are concerned about the investment rate and the size of our debt, but it is all under control. Under the current five-year plan, the investment rate will fall from 33 per cent of total expenditures to 25 per cent. By 1980, we hope to bring our trade with the West into balance and our new copper and coal resources, our \$1.3-billion steel plant at Katowice and other investment projects will begin bearing fruit."

But the new Polish conservatism will be bad news for some Western businesses.

One Western banker said his organization is still extending credit to Poland, despite its large debt.

"The Communist government depending on future credits can ever afford to default, although conceivably it might have to negotiate some rescheduled payments," he said.

"The point is that our clients in the West are facing a recession market at home, and badly need new investment possibilities abroad in such countries as Poland. They want to do business here. They can't get the business unless Poland gets the Western credit to pay for the investments, so they urge us to supply that credit."

"Most of the initiative in these deals continues to come from Western clients, not the Poles themselves."

Whatever financial problems Poland faces in dealing with the West, it is thought that the Soviet Union is too worried about the political situation here to let things slide too far.

Last fall, the Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek reportedly obtained a special line of credit for one billion rubles (nominally about \$1.5 billion) from the Soviet Union to tide Warsaw over a difficult period.

The situation here is under particular scrutiny for several reasons.

One is that Poland, with a population of 33 million, is the largest member of the East bloc, except for the Soviet Union itself.

Another is that roughly half of Poland's trade now is with the West, and is therefore subject to Western inflationary trends, fluctuating Western interest rates, and the unpredictable state of the Western economy.

The situation is further complicated by the volatile political situation in Poland. Among the members of the East bloc, only in Poland has dissatisfaction among workers exploded into widespread violence of the kind that broke out last June 25, when food price increases were announced.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

B&W Rejects United Technologies

Babcock & Wilcox is seeking an injunction in federal court in Ohio to block United Technologies' proposed \$310 million tender offer for B&W shares. The company charges violations of the anti-trust laws and federal securities laws and argues that United Technologies would commit a criminal violation of the Atomic Energy Act if it were to acquire control of B&W without the prior approval of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the transfer of control of NRC licenses held by B&W, which is a leading producer of steam power equipment. The company also says it believes United's tender price of \$42 per share is grossly inadequate, that the proposal is not responsive to the true worth of B&W and its future prospects and not in the best interests of B&W and its shareholders. United is a major manufacturer of aircraft engines, helicopters and elevators. It is regarded as a cash-rich company with a strong financial position.

Union Oil Seeking Molycorp

Union Oil Co. is seeking to take over Molycorp, Inc., a producer of molybdenum and rare earth products, on the basis of a tax-free exchange of stock in a transaction valued at \$159.5 million. Union Oil is offering to exchange 0.9 shares of its common stock for each of Molycorp's 3.19 million shares, or \$49.95 per share. Molycorp recently acquired 1.57 million shares, or 49.9 per cent of Kawco Industries, a producer of specialty metals, with sales of about \$110 million. Molycorp paid \$2.5 million for the interest and financed the purchase through bank loans. Union Oil of California is a producer, refiner and marketer of petroleum products.

Goodyear Sees Higher Profits

Goodyear Tire & Rubber expects first-quarter results to top the \$43.7 million earned on sales of \$1.45 billion in the 1976 quarter. Chairman

Charles Tillord Jr. says the outlook for all of 1977 is much improved. Domestic automakers will require a record 109 million new tires for cars during the year—up 12 per cent in units and even more in dollars from the year before. He also forecasts consumers will spend an all-time high of \$10 billion for new replacement tires this year—a big jump over last year's \$8.5 billion. He also says Goodyear is projecting steady progress overseas in 1977.

Union Minière Proposes Dividend Cut

Union Minière, the Belgian metals mining and holding company, is cutting its proposed dividend to 600 Belgian francs (about \$16.40) per share for 1976, down from 700 francs paid for 1975. The company says the impact of the economic recession that began in 1974 was reflected more strongly in the dividends it received from its subsidiaries and affiliates in 1976 than in 1975. The company also notes that the decline of the dollar against the Belgian franc negatively affected earnings.

SGI Stock Offering Fails

Societa Generale Immobiliare (SGI), Italy's largest real estate firm, failed last week to sell the additional shares it had offered to the public to raise just under 60 billion lire (about \$6 million) in new capital. The company says it will convene the board of directors Wednesday to re-examine the situation. SGI, formerly owned by Vatican interests and then controlled by financier Michele Sindona, has an estimated 200 billion lire in debts, mostly with Italian banks, and needs the new funds to reorganize the company. The company had expected the current controlling consortium of Banco di Roma and nine large Rome construction firms to take their share in the new issue, worth about 23 billion lire. They did not, nor did any private buyers subscribe. In all, the company raised only 10 billion lire from the offering.

Analysts See Rapid Growth in U.S. in 1977

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Private economic forecasters are becoming increasingly convinced that the nation's economy is poised for rapid growth during the spring and summer as it recovers from a slow start caused by severe cold.

And with good growth apparently assured, the economists feel that the need for President Carter's proposed 50 tax rebate is far less urgent today than it seemed to be in the cold early weeks of the year.

In fact, they say, while the rebate would make economic growth higher still, it would also be likely to provoke an upsurge in inflation. For this reason, they think, Congress is less likely to overcome its hesitation and approve the Carter plan.

Indeed, the economists point out that the longer the Senate balks at the rebate plan, as it has over the last few days, the more apparent the economy's underlying strength will become. This could make the legislators more wary of providing additional stimulus, particularly when many private forecasts show inflation stubbornly in the 6-per-cent range by year's end and unemployment unlikely to fall much below its present 7.3-per-cent level even with the tax rebate.

"If the Senate postpones a vote on the rebate until after the Easter recess, we shall be into a period of strong economic growth and this will influence legislators," predicts Alan Greenspan, former President Ford's chief economic adviser, who is now an economic consultant.

During the first quarter, administration officials have said the economy probably grew at an annual rate of about 4.3 per cent, as measured by the expansion of the gross national product after adjustment for inflation.

But this rate of growth was curtailed by the exceptionally cold weather and by the drought in parts of the West. Private economists now predict that the economy is set to rebound from this reserve, achieving high rates of growth in the second and third quarters—that would be higher still if the tax rebate is paid out—before moderating in the final quarter.

Economists at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton Forecasting Institute, are among the more optimistic, believing that with the tax rebate the economy could grow at an annual rate of 10.1 per cent in the second quarter and of 7.2 per cent in the third, before declining to 6.4 per cent in the last quarter.

Without the tax rebate, growth would be 0.5 per cent less than in the second quarter and a shade lower in the third and fourth quarters.

Chase Econometrics, another forecasting service, paints a similar picture, although with

lower numbers. It puts second-quarter growth at 5.8 per cent with the rebate and 4.5 per cent without. In the third quarter the comparable figures are 4.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent, while the final quarter would be unaffected by the tax package with growth at only 2.5 per cent.

Otto Eckstein of Data Resources, Inc., foresees growth rates of 7.5 per cent and 7 per cent in the second and third quarters that would be almost 2 points lower without the tax package. But the final quarter is unaffected either way at 5.4 per cent. And at Morgan Guaranty, economists expect 9-per-cent growth in the second quarter with the tax rebate and 7 per cent without. The comparable third-quarter figures are 7 per cent and 6 per cent.

On the inflation side, some private economists such as Chase Econometrics and economists at Manufacturers Hanover Trust believe the rate of increases in prices will start to accelerate again toward the end of the year regardless of the fate of the tax package, reaching annual rates of between 7 and 9 per cent in the final quarter.

But while others see a gradual decline throughout the year that would only be slightly affected by the tax package's fate, most believe inflation will still be between 5 and 6 per cent at annual rates in the final quarter.

Westinghouse, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 at 18 7/8 after a gain of 1 7/8 last week. Among the hardest hit were computer and semiconductor stocks. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 275 3/4. Digital Equipment 2 to 41. Texas Instruments 2 5/8 to 82 5/8. Fairchild Camera 1 3/4 to 32 and National Semiconductor 1 1/8 to 19 3/4.

Du Pont dropped 3 to 123 1/2. Union Carbide 1 3/4 to 55 1/4 and Procter & Gamble 2 5/8 to 76 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The index was down 0.87 at 111.03.

Asaterra Oil, the volume leader, rose 1 1/2 to 12 1/8. Husky Oil, another active issue, was up 3 1/4 at 24 1/8.

Data on U.S. Stock Tables Put Back by an Hour for Month

With the advent of daylight saving time in Europe and the need to meet the International Herald Tribune's press time, the paper has changed the hour for the New York Stock Exchange and American Stock Exchange quotations to 2 p.m. This situation will prevail for three weeks until the United States advances an hour. Readers are reminded that the last column in the New York and American Exchange tables, "Change from Previous Close," refers to the change from the previous day's closing price in New York. Most U.S. commodity prices will not be available for our first edition and will be printed one day late.

PEC Meeting in July

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (AP).—Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet July 12 at a seaside town of Stockholm to discuss oil prices. It was reported to be today.

Yen Hits 3-Year High, More Gains Seen

TOKYO, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The yen has surged nearly 10 per cent against the dollar in 1977, and analysts are predicting further gains ahead, evidently with the blessing of the Japanese government.

On the Tokyo foreign-exchange market today, the dollar slipped 273.975 yen, its lowest level in nearly three years, and down 2.6 yen from Friday.

At the start of 1977, by contrast, the dollar had been valued at a fraction under 293 yen.

Although the yen's rise may mean higher price tags for Japanese goods in foreign lands, government officials do not seem specially upset.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has noted the yen's rise with more than tacit approval. "I con-

sider that the exchange rate of the yen reflects the appraisal by foreign countries of the performance of the Japanese economy as a whole," he said recently.

The yen's strengthening has helped short-circuit criticism that the government had intentionally held down the rate to keep the nation's export drive strong.

Banking sources here say that, to their knowledge, the yen's rate did not even come up in last month's meeting between President Carter and Mr. Fukuda.

"Since the Carter administration took office, we have rarely heard anything in the way of public criticism of Japan's foreign-exchange-rate policy," one monetary specialist says.

Analysts say several economic forces are prompting the advance of the yen and decline of the dollar.

One is the continuing surplus in Japan's international trade account. In February, for example, that surplus widened to the equivalent of \$1.39 billion from \$1.3 billion in January. For all of 1976, Japan posted a surplus of \$5.5 billion in its trade with the United States, up sharply from \$1 billion in 1975.

Most analysts expect Japan's exports to remain brisk for several months, due partly to orders for bulk carriers from its shipyards.

Moreover, many bankers and market traders believe that the Bank of Japan has intervened only slightly on foreign-exchange markets in recent trading, and then only in a minor way to

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- 1977 -		Stocks and	Sis.				
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	100s.	High Low		
23 1/2	18 1/2	Overnight	.90	6	2	18 1/2	18 1/2
9 1/2	22	OverShr	.30b	7	16	25 1/2	25 1/2
69	58	OwenCn	1	14	576	65 1/2	64 1/2
56 1/2	51	OwenIll	2.12	8	80	55 1/2	54 1/2

P-Q		P-Q	
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154	99	99	99
155	100	100	100

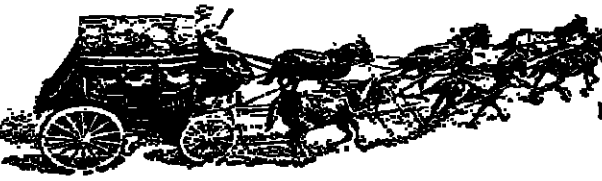
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\$350,000,000

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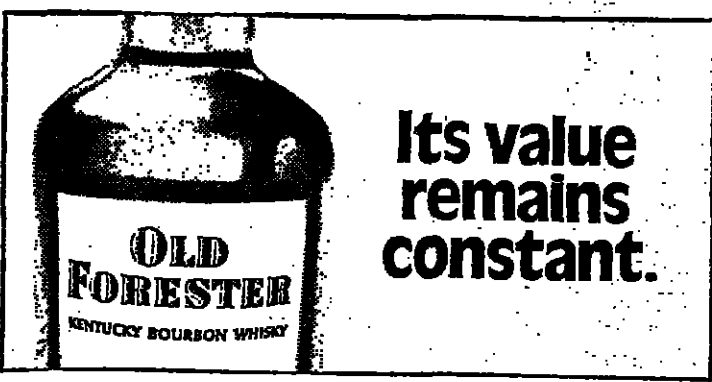
April 4, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates one can see the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following 21 financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	DM	FF	L. S.	Gldr.	Sfr.	S. Yens	Q. A. S.
Amsterdam	2.6180	82.94	104.275	60.05	38.04	6.8080*	97.94*	6.08
Brussels (c)	25.87	62.94	15.333	7.36	4.1255*	14.708	—	14.336
Frankfurt	—	62.94	104.275	60.05	38.04	6.8080*	97.94*	6.08
London	1.7395s	—	4.0975	5.75s	1.526*	4.072	30.36	30.36
Milan	3.428	82.94	15.333	7.36	35.70	34.25	34.25	14.72
Paris	2.6180	82.94	104.275	60.05	38.04	6.8080*	97.94*	6.08
Zurich	2.3410s	4.3706	106.51*	5.113s	2.38265*	102.135	—	35.875

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 3.10345; Swedish: 3.75; Israeli S. 3.485; Pound: 68.77; Schilling: 16.935; S. w. krona: 4.37075; Yen: 274.4; West German mark: 3.36; Austrian schilling: 13.7603; New Zealand dollar: 1.49475; Hong S. 6.945; Singapore S. 2.4675; Q. A. S. dollar: 2.46475.

(c) Commercial. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000. (f) Units of 25,000.
 (s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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4	8 1/2	WldAir	24	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
81 1/2	70%	Wrigly	2.40	10	20	87%	80%	80%
9 1/2	8 1/2	Wurfltz	.40	6	27	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
11 1/2	9%	Wylain	.60	10	14	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

7%	10% Wtly Cn										
X											
58%	44%	Xerox	1.28	61	67%	45%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
24%	15%	Xerox	1.50	61	85	19%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Y											
12	10%	Yates	7	25	15%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Z											
16%	14%	ZaleCo	.38	4	34	15%	14%	15	15	15	15
10%	10%	Zapate	.30	3	42	10%	13	10%	13	10%	13
8%	7%	ZayCo	.64	4	17	8	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
12	12	Zenith	.48	9	24	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
23	23	Zurnline	.48	9	25	14%	14	14	14	14	14

Saves figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates or dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last dividend payment. Dividends are paid quarterly. Dividends or payments not designated as "regular" are dividends in the following footnotes

X—Also extra or extras. B—Bonus rate plus stock dividend. C—Liquidating dividend. D—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. E—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. F—Paid in this year. G—Dividend deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. H—Declared or paid this year on accumulative basis with dividends not previously in issue. I—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. J—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months. Estimated cash value or proceeds or re-distribution.

X—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. V—Ex-dividend and sales in full. Z—Sales in full.

W—Called or When returns. W—When does not pay. Wtly—Warrants. Wt—Without warrants. Xdis—Ex-

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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
LIABILITIES	
Loans and Payables	
Collateral bank loans	\$1,753,255,000
Commercial paper	393,797,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	1,603,785,000
Brokers and dealers.....	341,748,000
Customers	927,614,000
Insurance policy benefits	30,268,000
Drafts payable.....	206,976,000
Other	87,514,000
	<hr/>
	5,344,957,000

Receivables	
Brokers and dealers.....	165,207,000
Customers (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$13,528,000 in 1976)	2,363,833,000
Securities purchased under agreements to resell.....	932,493,000
Other	101,982,000
	<u>3,563,515,000</u>

Commitments for Securities Sold but Not Yet Purchased, at Market Value	
United States and Canadian governments...	341,421,000
Other	83,516,000
	<u>424,937,000</u>

Securities Inventory, at Market Value	
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper.....	870,342,000
United States and Canadian governments	1,350,763,000
States and municipalities	135,318,000
Corporates.....	246,559,000
	<u>2,602,982,000</u>

Accrued Liabilities and Expenses	
Income taxes	61,848,000
Employee compensation and benefits	78,688,000
Other	75,285,000
	<u>215,821,000</u>

Other	
Investment securities, principally bonds, at amortized cost (market value, \$41,837,000 in 1976)	41,653,000
Office equipment and installations (less accumulated depreciation of \$47,699,000 in 1976)	74,337,000
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	37,330,000
Other assets	62,997,000
	<u>216,317,000</u>
Total	\$6,617,787,000

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Common stock, par value \$1.33½ per share —authorized 60,000,000 shares; —issued 36,140,179 shares	48,187,000
Paid-in capital	87,185,000
Retained earnings	518,597,000
	<hr/> 653,969,000
Less common stock in treasury, at cost— 982,569 shares in 1976	21,897,000
Total shareholders' equity	<hr/> 632,072,000
Total	\$6,617,787,000



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Two Audemars Piguet watches are displayed against a dark, textured background. The watch on the left is a larger model with a prominent octagonal bezel and a dark dial with simple hour markers. The watch on the right is a smaller model, also with an octagonal bezel and a dark dial, featuring a date window at the 3 o'clock position. Both watches have integrated metal bracelets with a distinctive horizontal-link design. The lighting highlights the metallic surfaces and the octagonal shape of the cases.



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dent of the Long Beach Grand Prix Association, whose promotion has been clouded with unpaid bills from the 1976 race, environmentally impact suits that temporarily halted course construction, and as late as last Thursday threats of having the race called off because the LBGPA was \$150,000 short in purse and transportation money.

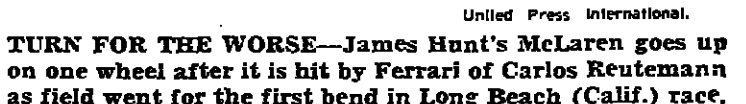
"The important thing is we held the race, and it was a thriller," said Pook.

If there is another Long Beach Grand Prix, and that is a moot point, Hunt feels the start should be in a different position.

"It is far too crowded a place to start a race," said the Englishman. "The organizers should give consideration to starting at a different place. Perhaps along Shoreline. You can't turn 34 drivers loose in cars with 500 horsepower in a place with that narrow a turn."

The 9 points he picked up put Andretti in fourth position in grand prix standings with 11 to 19 for Lauda and Schenckler and 13 for Reutemann.

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Decisions, Decisions

Bees Kill South African

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (Reuters).—A swarm of bees fatally stung Czechoslovak immigrant Marco Mijatogagh and seriously injured his son Mike while the two were plowing on their farm near Delmas, north of here, yesterday.

"OK, but if I work on SALT, Carter and Vance better come up with some new designs for our straw tote bags or we're not going to make it, parrot this summer."

The hormone they wanted to improve upon was vasopressin, which acts on the kidneys and thereby controls the amount of water the body can hold. For sufferers of a relatively rare disease called

"I've discovered that the most creative thing to do in life is to be useful," Cort said. "I know how to do a technical job well. This fills my life."

in preparation for the event. A notice hanging in his dressing room at the Purcell room, a small concert hall on the south bank of the River Thames, specifies the following prizes for the runner-up, Scarlett C. the crown on the n will be the island's ca Miss World 1977.

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Cally...
I've been one hundred beautiful...
with ups and downs one twenty...
count on you forty more years...
love you, so, I ache, elates...
above all, I'm truly...

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